B·S·A
Perfect in every part bicycle.
Price reduced to Rs. 189 nett.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
BOMBAY and POONA.

The Bombay Chronicle

RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
Popular Gents Roadster cycle complete.
Price reduced to Rs. 163 nett.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
BOMBAY and POONA.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XIII NO. 121 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, MAY 22, 1925 ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

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Daily Edition

	Local.	Mofussil.
1 Year	Rs. 25	Rs. 30
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1 Month	Rs. 2-2	Rs. 2-8

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SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

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	Local.	Moffusil.	Foreign.
Yearly ..	Rs. 5	Rs. 6	Rs. 9

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

SINGLE COPY TWO ANNAS.

AMICHAND GOVANJI.

THE OLDEST AND MOST POPULAR CONFECTIONER'S DEPOT IN INDIA. ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY AGO.

Opposite Juma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay.
'Phone No. 670.

This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificates:—
Vegetarian Federal Union, 16, Farringdon Street, E. C.

We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.
(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman.
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.

LADWAS (sweet balls) of various description and sizes.
SUTTERFENNY (a fluid of threadlike round cake) sweetened and fragrant.
HALWAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mahim Halva or (Viv), (b) Saffron Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva, (d) Rose-scented Halva, (e) Venila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.
All orders executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.
No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot, bearing our signboard and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.
No V. P. P. will receive our attention.
The generous public are requested to give us a trial.

SHIPPING

P. & O.
BRITISH INDIA
(Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers	Connection at Aden with	Tons
1925			
23rd May	CHINA		7,952
30th ,,	RAZMAK	MOLDAVIA ‡	16,436
6th June	NARKUNDA		16,227
13th ,,	RAZMAK	MOREA *	10,911
20th ,,	CALEDONIA§		7,622
27th ,,	RAZMAK	MOOLTAN‡	10,847
4th July	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
11th ,,	RAZMAK	MALWA*	10,941
18th ,,	RANPURA		16,100
25th ,,	MALOJA ‡		20,837
1st Aug.	CHINA		7,952
8th ,,	RAZMAK	MANTUA *	10,902
15th ,,	CALEDONIA§		7,622
22nd ,,	RAZMAK	NALDERA ‡	10,993
29th ,,	MOREA		10,911
5th Sept.	RAZMAK	MACEDONIA*	11,089
12th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
19th ,,	RAZMAK	NARKUNDA*	16,227
26th ,,	RANPURA		16,100

‡ Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
* Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
§ Terminates voyage at Marseilles.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS

First saloon "A" return tickets at special reduced rates are available by any sailing during the period commencing from Bombay on the 20th June and terminating by the New S. S. "RANPURA" due Bombay on the 11th September. The rates are as follows:—
To London and back by sea, £105.
To London and back via Marseilles, including P. and O. Special Train across France in both directions, £120.
To Marseilles and back, £100.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
1925		
11th June	MANDALA	8,246
25th ,,	NIRVANA*	6,021
16th July	DOMALA	8,441
6th August	MARGHA	8,278
17th Sept.	WARFIELD §	6,060
29th Oct.	NIRVANA‡	6,021
12th Nov.	MANDALA	8,246
26th ,,	DUMANA	8,427
10th Dec.	MARGHA	8,278

* Cargo vessels only; will not convey passengers.

P. AND O. SAILINGS, BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.	Connects at Colombo for Australia with
1925			
26th May	DELTA	8,097	MALOJA
28th ,,	NAGPORE *	5,283	
4th June	LAHORE *	5,282	
11th ,,	ALIPORE‡	5,273	
23rd ,,	SOUDAN	6,696	NALDERA
2ist July	SICILIA	6,813	MONGOLIA
7th Aug.	NARKUNDA	6,227	
18th ,,	DELTA	18097	MOOLTAN
15th Sept.	SOUDAN	6,696	MALOJA

*Cargo vessels only; proceed to Japan via Singapore and Shanghai.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date about	Steamer.	Destination.
22nd May	VARSOVA	Busreh via Karach
24th ,,	BARJORA	Colombo via Calicut (for Ootacamund) & Malabar Ports
26th ,,	SIRSA	Rangoon via Tuticorin
27th ,,	KARAGOLA	East & S. Africa
27th ,,	BARALA	Busreh via Karachi. & Persian Gulf ports
29th ,,	CHINDWARA	Calcutta via Colombo & Madras.

* The sailings for Karachi via Kathiawar on SATURDAYS and MONDAYS have now been suspended until September, but steamers will leave for Karachi on WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS as usual.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. BOX 122

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Hakata Maru.	Matsunaga.	5970	23rdMay	28th May
Tamba Maru.	J. Fujisawa	5845	22nd ,,	2nd June
Tokushima Maru.	K. Fukuda	5976	29th ,,	12th ,,
Rangoon Maru.	T. Tokunaga.	5059	5th June	19th June
Ceylon Maru.	J. Yamada	4905	17th ,,	1st July.

*Passenger Steamer

REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

For	1st Class	2nd Class	European Class accommodation	3rd Class average with food	3rd Class without food
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore	300	210	158	105	84
Hongkong	480	270	203	135	108
Shanghai	540	325	240	160	128
Kobe	610	380	285	190	152

For Revised Passage Tariff Apply to—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No.- 20270 Telegrams - YUSEN

THE MOGUL LINE.

THE BOMBAY & PERSIA S. N. CO., LTD.

BOMBAY & KARACHI TO RABEGH WITH PILGRIMS.

S. S. "AKBAR" 1643 tons sailing from Bombay via Karachi about 28th May, 1925.
There will be subsequent sailings every few days provided sufficient pilgrims are available. Names of steamers will be notified later.

SINGLE RATES WITHOUT FOOD.
First Class Rs. 375.
Second Class Rs. 300.
Deck Rs. 125.

N.B.—No deck tickets will be sold to pilgrims without the production of the passports duly endorsed by the Police Office to the effect that they have paid a deposit of Rs. 70 for their homeward passage from Hedjaz ports.

Return Tickets will be issued to First Class, Second Class and Deck pilgrims if required.

RETURN WITHOUT FOOD.
First Class, Rs. 550.
Second Class Rs. 450.
Deck, Rs. 195.
Bombay, 20th May, 1925.

THE AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY, INC.
(Incorporated in U. S. A.)
Bankers and Travel Agents,
240, Hornby Road.
Telephone No. 20923.
Branches and Correspondents in all principal cities of the world.

BANKING
General Banking and Exchange, Travellers' Cheques and Letters of Credit Telegraphic and Mail Remittances to all parts of the World. Money Orders issued. Foreign Money bought and sold.

TRAVEL.
Passages on all Steamship Lines and Railways. Itineraries and Hotel Accommodations arranged. Passage booked and Baggage insurance effected.

A WORLD SERVICE.

FRIENDSHIP is the GIFT
of the Gods and the Most Precious Boon to Man.

If you require to have a true but unfailing friend, we should like to recommend our world-renowned

ATANK NIGRAH PILLS.

In reality, they are a boon to suffering humanity.

They have served many, and will serve you too—in curing Mental weakness, Brain-fag, Indigestion, Constipation, etc.

Only a Rupee per tin with 32 pills. For a detailed and complete price list please write to:—

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy.
Kalbadevi Road : : : : BOMBAY.

C. P. CEMENT
"SWASTIKA Brand
IS THE
FINEST CEMENT made in INDIA
This Cement is Manufactured at the LARGEST and MOST-UP-TO-DATE FACTORY in INDIA and has been used by the Calcutta Port Commissioners for the construction of King George's Dock.
For Government Tests and other particulars:—
APPLY TO:
Messrs. SHAPOORJI PALLONJI & Co.,
70, Medows Street, Fort, : : : : : : : : : : : : BOMBAY

INSURANCE

THE EAST AND WEST INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
Have very attractive plans of Life Insurance. Guaranteed Reversionary Bonus tables a Novelty in Insurance line.
AGENTS WANTED.
For terms and particulars apply to:—
DALAL & CO.,
Secretaries,
Head Office, 65, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.
BANKERS.
NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL MAATSCHAPPY.
Incorporated in Holland
ESTABLISHED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1825.
Fully paid up Capital F80,000,000 £6,666,666
Reserved Funds F42,705,032 £3,558,753
HEAD OFFICE AT AMSTERDAM (Holland).
Agencies at ROTTERDAM and THE HAGUE.
HEAD AGENCY AT BATAVIA.
BRANCHES:
DUTCH EAST INDIES:—
Semarang, Djember, Pekalongan
Sourabaya, Djocja, Pontianak
Modan, Kota Radja, Solo
Bandjermasin, Macassar, Tegal
Bandoeng, Palembang, Tjilatjap
Cheribon, Padang, Weltevreden
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—Singapore Penang.
BRITISH INDIA:—Calcutta, Bombay Rangoon.
JAPAN:—Kobe.
CHINA:—Shanghai, Hongkong.
LONDON BANKERS:—The National Provincial Bank, Ltd.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance up to Rs. 1,00,000. If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies the Principal Continental places, South Africa, America and Australia.
Every description of Banking, Exchange and Bullion business transacted.
BOMBAY OFFICE—82, ESPLANADE ROAD.
L. J. S. VAN LEEUWEN,
Agent.

THE BEST HOUSE IN BOMBAY PRESIDENCY
for Swadeshi-made Confectionery such as Acid drops, Lemon drops, Raspberry drops, Sugared Almonds and Almond Rocks. Packed in 7lb. tins and glass jars at wholesale rates.
DR. D. WRITER & CO.
Brand tablet Manufacturers of Quinine—Bs. Purgative and Confectioner.
Corner Grant Road, BOMBAY, No. 7.

INSURANCE.

THE MANUFACTURERS LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO, CANADA

1924
ANOTHER BANNER YEAR

New Insurance Issued	over Rupees	18	Crores
Insurance in Force -	,, ,,	86	,,
Income - - -	,, ,,	4	,,
Assets - - -	,, ,,	16	,,

The amount of New Business, the increase in Assets and Payments to Policyholders were the largest in the history of the Company. The reserve for Dividends to Policyholders now amounts to Rs. 1,07,93,034 of which Rs. 36,79,559 will be paid Policyholders as dividends during 1925.

Apply for particulars of Insurance to:
BRANCH OFFICE:—49-51, Cowasji Patel Street, Fort, Bombay.
M. KANJI & Co.,
General Agents.

SURE MALARIA (AGUE) CURE.
Prof. T. K. GAJJAR'S IONIC REMEDIES
AGUE MIXTURE .. for Malaria and Dengue; Curative.
GERMICIDE .. a valuable preventive for Plague, Cholera, etc.
FEVER DROPS .. best for all Fevers, and cheaper than Quinine.
LIVER SOLUTION .. best reliable antiseptic, purgative.
Cologne Water, Embrocation, Tooth Powder, Ringworm Ointment, etc., to also be had.
FREE TO POOR PATIENTS.
For further particulars, write to:—
M. J. GAJJAR, M. A., F. C. S.
PROF. GAJJAR'S IONIC PHARMACY, KHETWADI MAIN ROAD, BOMBAY

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS ONE RUPEE

Every additional word—ONE ANNA

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words, Apply Box No..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—MOFUSSIL AGENTS for the sale of the "Bombay Chronicle". Apply for revised terms of agency to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle", 143, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
A

WANTED for a Local High School, two properly qualified and experienced TEACHERS, strong, one in Sanskrit and the other in Mathematics. Apply P. O. Box No. 108, Bombay.
A 1158

WANTED—A CLERK, having full knowledge of Estate Management, English correspondence and Gujrati accounts. Pay according to qualifications. Security Rs. 1,000/- (one thousand). Apply KARSONDAS HARI c/o Rattonshi Ernst & Co. Feltham House, Ballard Pier.
A 23318

WANTED—a B. Com. or B.A. with special knowledge in accountancy and auditing on Rs. 150—5—250 for a special post in the Karnatak Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd., Dharwar. Apply with testimonials within 15th of June, 1925, to:—(Sd.) S. V. MENSINKAI, Chairman, The Karnatak Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd., Dharwar.
A 23299

WANTED—(1) TRAINED TEACHERS for middle school. (2) Two SUPERINTENDENTS of Boarding houses. (3) RESEARCH SCHOLARS. (4) GRADUATES, capable of translating books from other languages into Hindi on the following subjects:—Philosophy; Political Economy; Ethics; Industry; Trade and Commerce; Agriculture; History; Modern Sciences. Applicants must belong to the old type of Indian civilization. Free board, free lodging and healthy atmosphere guaranteed. Apply stating terms to THE PERSONAL ASSISTANT to Raja Sahib Awagarh, U. P.
A 23273

SITUATIONS WANTED

SOLICITOR with long experience desires to join well-known firm or rising junior as assistant Box No. 782, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R1155

FRUITS, FLOWERS, SEEDS.

MANGOES AND LICHIS.

ROSE LICHI 400 Rs. 3/8, 800 Rs. 6, MANGOES—LANGRA Rs. 20; BOMBAY and KISHUNBHOG at Rs. 15 per 100. Pkg. and freight extra. Price with order. N. B.—Mangoes rare, book your orders with cash immediately. Ask for price list for our healthiest mango and Lichi grafts with 1 anna stamp. SUPERINTENDENT, BEHAR GARDEN, No. 8, Darbhanga.
F 23322

PROFESSION

THE ROYAL HOMOEOPATHIC INSTITUTE MEERUT.

(Registered under Act XXI, 1860).

Teaches Homoeopathy, Electro-Homoeopathy, Biochemistry and Dentistry, both by regular training and correspondence and grants Diplomas. Supplies medicines and accessories at cheap rate. Treats chronic and complicated cases. Please apply for prospectus to Dr. R. R. GUPTA, H.M.D., Principal, Meerut.
R1166

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

THE GWALIOR

SUN BRAND

PORTLAND CEMENT.

surpasses all the requirements of the British Standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.

YUSUF BUILDING

Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

Tel. No 21986

LOTUS HONEY—Natures cure for all eye-diseases. Money refunded if it fails. No pain, no loss. For particulars apply to "SRI" WORKS, Beadon Street, CALCUTTA.
R1116A

GUNS, RIFLES, AMMUNITION at greatly reduced prices. Freight free. Liberal discounts. Lists free. ROYAL PIONEER CO., Meerut.
T R1111

EDUCATIONAL

THE CALCUTTA DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL, 261, Bowbazar Street, CALCUTTA.—Next Session begins July 6, 1925. Apply for prospectus to the PRINCIPAL.
M764

HOTELS.

MADHAVASHRAM

'Phone 42484

Up-to-date Boarding and Lodging House for Hindus

GIRGAON : : : : BOMBAY

CALCUTTA HOTEL

MIRZAPUR SQUARE, NORTH CALCUTTA

IDEAL HOTEL for Indian Ladies and Gentlemen Charges Rs. 6, Rs. 4 and Rs. 2-8 per diem.

Telegram : "CALHOTEL"

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers, from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelop.

All protographs must be sent to the

EDITOR

"Bombay Chronicle"

Medows St. Fort Bombay

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE

WANTED A GRADUATE TEACHER for the Municipal High School. Apply to the undersigned stating second language, experience, age and salary wanted.

M. G. PAMDAR,
Chairman,
Municipal School Board,
ANKLESWAR.

Ankleswar, 18th May 1925.

2317 C23270

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

B B & C I RAILWAY COY.

NOTICE.

THE Public are advised that due to extensive alterations at BANDRA Station, the train service on SUNDAY, MONDAY, and TUESDAY next will be irregular. All G.I.P. Locals in to and out of BANDRA will also be cancelled on SUNDAY, the 24th as well as the G.I.P. UP Local leaving Bandra at 7-25 a.m. on Monday morning the 25th instant.

E. TREVOR ROBINSON,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 21st May, 1925.
C23329

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

(Incorporated in England.)

TRAIN SERVICE BETWEEN GOWARI AND BANDRA.

OWING to Engineering works in progress at Bandra, all trains running between Gowari and Bandra will be CANCELLED on Sunday, the 24th instant

On MONDAY, the 25th instant 697 Down leaving Gowari at 6-57 and arriving Bandra at 7-15 and 698 Up leaving Bandra at 7-25 and arriving Gowari at 7-42 will not run.

D. A. FENTON,
Chief Transportation Superintendent.

Bombay, 21st May, 1925.

READY WASTE FOR SALE.

OFFERS ARE INVITED for sale of READY COTTON AND YARN WASTE of the HINDUSTAN MILLS on Ripon Road, Jacob Circle and of THE WESTERN INDIA MILLS, at Chinchpokly, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant, up to 5 p.m. at the Registered Office of the Company No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort. Every tender should accompany Rs. 200 as deposit. Offers given on Company's printed forms will only be accepted.
C23325

THE SASSOON SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE.

THE FIFTY-SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 3, Forbes Street, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th May, 1925, at 4 p.m. (Standard Time), to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report, Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st December, 1924.
2. To elect two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint Auditors for the current year, and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from TUESDAY, the 26th May, 1925, to SATURDAY, the 6th June, 1925, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
FRAMROZE RUSTOMJEE MISTREE,
Secretary.

No. 3, Forbes Street, Fort,
Bombay, 13th May, 1925

C23328

TENDERS

NOTICE.

SUPPLY OF CLOTHING.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply of uniforms to the Forest Staff of the Bombay Presidency excluding Sind during the year ending 31st March, 1926. Form of tender and particulars of uniforms to be supplied can be obtained on application to the Personal Assistant to the Chief Conservator of Forests at Poona. SEALED tenders together with the samples of cloth to be submitted not later than 4 p.m. on 1st June, 1925 to—

THE CHIEF CONSERVATOR OF FORESTS,
Bombay Presidency, Poona.

Central Offices,
Poona, 9-5-25.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

KATNI
"CASTLE" BRAND
AND
JUBBULPORE
"LOTUS" BRAND
Portland Cements
ALSO
KATNI
FIRE BRICKS,
FIRE CLAY,
BOILER SEATING BLOCKS
FLUE COVERS

All available for
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY EX-BOMBAY STOCK.

THE KATNI CEMENT AND INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD.
THE JUBBULPORE PORTLAND CEMENT CO., LTD.
C. MACDONALD & CO.,
AGENTS
Laxmi Building, Ballard Road, Fort BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 20418.

THE JIVRAJ BALLOO SPINNING AND WEAVING CO., LTD.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN that an ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the Company will be held in the office of Messrs. Abdoolabhoy Lalljee and Co., Standard Building, (2nd Floor), Hornby Road, Fort, on FRIDAY, the 22nd May 1925, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the audited Balance Sheet and Abstract of Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st March, 1924.
2. To confirm the appointments of the new Directors made by the Board.
3. To elect the Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditor or Auditors for the year ending 31st March, 1925 and to fix his or their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from FRIDAY, the 22nd May, 1925 to FRIDAY, the 5th June, 1925, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
ABDOOLABHOY JOOMABHOY LALLJEE AND CO.
Agents.

Bombay, 9th May, 1925.
C23252

AUCTION SALES

J. S MODY & CO.

APOLLO STREET

Telephone No. 23409.

AUCTION SALE OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT COLBHAT LANE, ON THE PAREL ROAD ALSO KNOWN AS POPATWADI.

Under instructions from Messrs. Ardesir Hormusji Dinshaw & Co., Attorneys for the Plaintiff in High Court suit No. 2606 of 1924. O. S. (Shri Narayanacharya Shri Ramacharya Plaintiff vs. The Advocate-General of Bombay. Defendant(and by virtue of the Decree passed in the said suit on the 19th day of January 1925, Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO., will put up the undermentioned property for sale by public auction on FRIDAY, the 29th day of May 1925 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuages, tenements or dwelling house standing thereon, situate lying and being, outside the space formerly surrounded by the Fort Wall of Bombay in Colbhat Lane on the Parel Road also known as Popatwadi Registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 57 and New No. 517 Old Survey No. 10/1215 and New Survey No. 96 and bearing Cadastral Survey No. 647 Bhuleshwar Division and assessed by the Collector of assessment under Ward C Nos. 2998 and 3000 and Street Nos. 38, 39 and 1, containing by admeasurement 208 square yards and 7/9 of a square yard be the same little more or less and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by a passage and a house belonging to Vinayak Shri Krishna, on or toward the West by a passage and the house formerly belonging to Vinayak Negshaw and now belonging to Walji Govindji on or towards the North by Bhagwadi and on or towards the South by the said Colbhat Lane or Popatwadi.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Ardeshir Hormasji Dinshaw and Co., Attorneys for the Vendor, at their office at 113, Esplanade Road, Fort or to the undersigned.

BONA FIDE SALE.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO DEALERS AND USERS OF MOTOR CAR ASSECCORIES.

AUCTION SALE OF A LOT OF MOTOR TYRES AND TUBES.

Messrs. J. S. MODY AND CO. will on FRIDAY, the 22nd day of May, 1925, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at "Raval Building," opposite Powell and Co.; Lamington Road by order of the parties concerned to close partnership account.

A Lot of Motor Car Cycle and Lorry Tyres and Tubes of different sizes.

Goods are on view.

J. S. MODY & CO.
Auctioneers.

AMUSEMENTS.

HARMSTON'S CIRCUS

GRAND OPENING TO-NIGHT 9-30 P. M.

Bhendi Bazar.

REDUCED PRICES 4/8, 3/6, 2/4 and Annas 9 including Tax

MATINEE SATURDAYS AND SUNDAYS 5 P. M.

Stay only for TWO WEEKS.

Under Kind Patronage of

H. H. THE MAHARAJA TUKOJIRAO HOLKAR OF INDORE.

YESHWANT SANGIT MANDALI

at GRANT ROAD, BOMBAY THEATRE

On FRIDAY 22nd May, 1925 at 3-30 p. m.

(Specially on account of Amawasya)

SAUBHADRA

Prof. Shanker Rao Sarnaik, Director. Shripadrao Sadashiv, Agent.

AUCTION SALES

CRAWFORD & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.

122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telephone No. 20521.

AUCTION SALE OF THE VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT DON TAD, THIRD ROW.

Under instructions from Messrs. Little and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees Sir Mahomed Hajeebhoy Kt., and Messrs. Bundealibhoy Hajeebhoy and Sultanbhoy Hajeebhoy and on account and at the risk of Mia Mahomed Hajee Jan Mohomed Chotani, Mia Ahmed Hajee Jan Mohomed Chotani, the Mortgagors and in pursuance of the power of sale contained in the Indenture of Mortgage dated 28th July, 1923, made between the said Mortgagors of the one part and the Mortgagees of the other part, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 10th June, 1925, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises, the property described below:—

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate on the West side of Don Tad Third Row in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 459-8/9 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the East by the Don Tad Third Row, on or towards the West by a sweeper's passage, on or towards the North by the property of Haridas Goculdas and on or towards the South by the property of Memon Rahimtoola Ahmed and which said premises are registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 2982 and Cadastral Survey No. 1423 (Mandvi Division) and by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under Ward B No. 2759 (2) Street Nos. 254-60.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, please apply to Messrs. Little and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees at their Office at Central Bank Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

THE SUN.

As we see things by sunlight, so the Rushi Moonis have created an Astrological Sun to see from the moment of a man's birth his fortune as regards his wife, children, knowledge, religion, profession, honour, wealth, house and carriage, travels, etc. If you want to know truly every matter of this Astrological Sun you are recommended to call upon

JYOTISHI KRUSHNALAL RAMAKANT SHARMA

Moti Bazar, near Chandi Bazar, who will tell you everything about the speculations in Cotton, Shares, Silver, Linseed, Wheat, etc., markets rates, Bear and Bull, Rupees, Annas, Pice, Sickness, etc. By aid of Astrology, Rummel, Mantra Shastra, Vaikul Question, Hand lines, mental lines, he will tell you all the incidents that are to happen in your future life Time for visit 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. (S.T.)

WEST-END

TO-NIGHT—FOR THE LAST TIME!

UNIVERSAL PICTURE

"KISSED"

5 Reels—featuring the pretty

MARIE PREVOST.

A Comedy and the International News in the Programme

To-Night: 5-30; 7; 8-45 & 10-30 p.m. (S. T.)

COMMENCING FROM TO-MORROW SATURDAY

"SMOULDERING FIRES"

PAULINE FREDRICK LAURA LA PLANTE

in the Leading role

WEST-END

CINEMA—NEW CHURNEY ROAD.

WELLINGTON

TO-NIGHT FOR THE LAST TIME!

"THE MEASURE OF A MAN"

also a 2-Reel

JACK DEMPSEY

Comedy. To-Night: 5-15; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. (S. T.)

COMMENCING TO-MORROW SATURDAY

THREE WISE FOOLS

You will laugh till your sides ache.

WELLINGTON

CINEMA—BHOBI TALAO.

THE NEW ALFRED THEATRICAL CO.,

BALIWALLA THEATRE

TARDEO, BOMBAY.

SPECIALLY FOR AMAS HOLIDAY

On Friday, at 3-30 p. m.

NEW PLAY NEW PLAY

"VIR ABHIMANYOO"

and

Saturday at 9-30 p. m.

and

Sunday at 3-30 p. m.

"VIR ABHIMANYOO"

RATES AS USUAL.

CINEMA MAJESTIC

GIRGAUM

Presents this Week

KRISHNA FILMS NEW FILM

JAL-KUMARI

or

HOOR-AL-BAHAR

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS.

PATHE CINEMA
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
TO-NIGHT AT 6, 8 and 10
If a girl could peer into the future, how would she finally decide—
By head or heart?
See
EDNA MURPHY
in
SHOULD SHE MARRY A RANCHER?
SHOULD SHE BECOME A SOCIETY REPORTER?
SHOULD SHE MARRY A SCIENTIST?
Each story is complete in itself and contains a romantic thrilling adventure.
MONTY BANKS
in
'HIS FIRST HONEYMOON'
A highly amusing comic
PATHE GAZETTE
POPULAR PRICES.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

May 21.
Ridderkerk, Kimmerer, Hamburg.

DEPARTURES.

May 22.
City of Lincoln, Rhind, Calcutta.
Varsova, Watson, Busreh.
S S Ridderkerk:—The E. D. Sassoon Co's steamer Kidderkerk, 3173 tons, Captain W. Kimmerer, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hamburg, with a general cargo.
S S City of Lincoln:—The City Line steamer City of Lincoln 3784 tons, Captain J. Rhind, will sail to-day from harbour for Calcutta with a general cargo.
S S Varsova:—The B I S N Co's steamer Varsova, 1957 tons, Captain J. S. Watson, will sail to-day from harbour for Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY DOCKS.

THURSDAY, May 21.

ALEXANDRA DOCK.
2 China 4173 London 23/5 P & O & Co.
3 Hakata Maru 3599 Japan 28/5 O S K.
3 Mundra 4461 N F N F M M & Co.
4 Treverbyn 3248 U K'dom N F M M & Co.
8 City of Harvard 4410 L'pool N.F. K N & Co.
7 Axenfels 3300 K'chi 28/5 L Edwards Ltd.
11 Mandala 5190 Kchi 23/5 M M and Co.
14 Chuembigh 3146 Hull N.F. T M & Co.
15 Delta 4739 Kobe. 26/5 M M & Co.
Pilsna 4061 Genoa 1/6, L Triestin.

VICTORIA DOCK.
Lahore 3143 Japan 4/6 M M & Co.
12 & 13 Cl Macilwraith 2927 NF, J F & Co.
14 Barala 1899, B N.F. M M & Co.
15 Akbar 2492 Red Sea Ports N.F. T M & Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.
A Nagpore 3226 Japan 4/6 M M & Co.
D & E Barjora 1908 Colombo 24/5 M M and Co.
K Sirsa 3387 NF, NF, M M and Co.
L/M Tannenfels 1745 N F L Edwards Ltd.
N Sultania 2758 Abadan 23/5, H S Shushtary, and Co.

LIST OF STEAMERS EXPECTED IN BOMBAY.

BRITISH MAIL STEAMERS.
Narkunda due about 22nd May, Agent P & O S N Co.
Maloja due about 29th May, Agent P & O S N Co.
Mantua due about 12th June Agent P & O S N Co.
Kaiser-i-Hind due about 19th June Agent P & O S N Co.
Naldera due about 26th June, Agent P & O S N Co.

FROM LONDON.
Mandaa due about 18th May, Agent of M & Co.
Durgnda due about 1st June, Agent M M & Co.
Domala due about 15th June, Agent M M & Co.
Nerbudda due about 29th June, Agent M M & Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.
Scindia due about 24th May, Agent Graham T Co.
Massilia due about 7th June, Agent Graham T Co.
Elysia due about 22nd June, Agent Graham T Co.
Circassia due about 6th July, Agent Graham T Co.
City of Baroda due about 14th June, Agent K N Co.
City of Venice due about 9th July, Agent K N Co.
City of Cairo due about 16th July, Agent K N Co.
Olympia due about 22nd July, Graham T Co.
Clan Macindoe due about 8th June, Agent J F C

FROM GOTHENBURG.
Vinstra due about 25th May, Agent G T Co.
Ceylon due about 15th June, Agent L Edward Ltd.
Rena due about 6th July, Agent Graham T Co.
Nippon due about 25th July, Agent L Edward Ltd.
Tana due about 17th August, Agent Graham T Co.

FROM HAMBURG.
Reichenfels due about 30th May, Agent L Edward Co.
Neidenfels due about 27th May, Agent L Edward & Co.

FROM HULL.
Othello due about 24th May, Agent J F Co.

FROM ROTTERDAM.
Konderkirk due about 20th June, Agent E D Sassoon & Co.
Helderdyk due about 11th July, Agent E D Sassoon.

FROM TRIESTE.
Tevere due about 18th June, Agent L T Co.

FROM GENOA.
Nazareno due about 22nd May, Agent M Italiana.
Genoa due about 1st June, Agent M Italiana
Aquileia due about 1st July, Agent M Italiana.

FROM NEW YORK.
City of Benares due about 24th May, Agent F F Campbell Co.
Egremant due about 18th May, Agent Volkert Bros.
Kumeric due about 19th June, Agent F F Campbell & Co.
Kosino due about 23rd June, Agent F F Campbell & Co.
City of Adelside due about 18th July, Agent F F Campbell & Co.
Kasenga due about 31st July, Agent F F Campbell & Co.
City of Auckland due about 17th August, Agent F F Campbell & Co.

FROM KOBE.
Tamba Maru due about 19th May, Agent N Y Kaisha.
Bingo Maru due about 24th May, Agent O S Kaisha.
Indus Maru due about 26th May, Agent O S Kaisha.
Tokushima Maru due about 29th May, Agent N Y Kaisha.
Koyei Maru due about 30th May, Agent O S Kaisha.
Rangoon Maru due about 5th June, Agent N Y Kaisha.
Ceylon Maru due about 19th June, Agent N Y Kaisha.

FROM CHINA.
Sardinia due about 31st May, Agent P & O S N Co.
Alipore due about 1st June Agent P & O S N Co.
Kidderpore due about 27th June, Agent P & O S N Co.
Soudan due about 17th June, Agent P & O S N Co.
Jeypore due about 24th June, Agent P & O S N Co.
Sicilia due about 28th June, Agent P & O S N Co.

FROM DURBAN.
Karapara due about 30th May, Agent M M Co.
Khandala due about 13th June, Agent M M Co.
Karoa due about 27th June, Agent M M Co.

EXPORTS.

May, 21.

S S Treverlyne for London:—18 cases bristles, W H Brady and Co, Ltd; 8 bales, malabar cane, S Atmaram Shotri; 13 cases bristles, T Cook and Son Ltd; 32 cases bristles, M M and Co; 100 cwt turmeric fingers Volkart Bros; 24 cases mica slabs, L Lord and Co, Ltd; 15 cases bristles, Grindlay and Co, Ltd; 11 bundles woollen carpets, Grindlay and Co, Ltd; 5 cases chaul moogra oil, Grindlay and Co, Ltd; 30 cwt fish maws, A Dhanji and Co.

For Antwerp:—220 bales cotton, Vurdhaman Bros Ltd.

Sor Ghent:—220 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co, Ltd.

S S Um Vuma for Antwerp:—180 bags, gum Arabic, N Mulga and Co; 120 bags gum ghatty, N Mulga and Co; 4000 cwt crushed bones, F I Rahimtoola.

For Ghent:—110 bales cotton, Gosho K Kaisha Ltd.

S S Pilsna for Trieste:—240 bales cotton, Walter Pavri and Co; 55 bales cotton, Khimji Visram and Co; 112 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 1100 bales cotton, Patel Cotton and Co.

For Venice:—385 bales cotton, The Bombay Co; 330 bales cotton, T M Kaisha and Co, Ltd; 420 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 58 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S China for Marseilles:—8 cases mangoes, Cox and Kings Shipping Agency; 2 packages printed books, Thos Cook and Sons Ltd; 11 cases mangoes, Thos. Cook and Sons Ltd.

For London:—10 cases mangoes, Thos. Cook and Sons Ltd; 9 cases mangoes, M M and Co; 1 case empty glass jar, M M and Co; 1 case printed forms, M M and Co; 162 bags horn tips, Cox and Kings Shipping Agency; 4 bales woollen carpet, Cox and Kings Shipping Agency; 4 bundles woollen carpets, H A Ebrahimoff; 3½ cwt ivory, H Laljee and Co; 6 cases ganza, E Virji and Co.

S S Axenfels for Hamburg:—55 bales cotton fly, T Laxmidas and Co; 25 bales cotton fly, V A Save; 160 bales cotton fly, H E Bode and Sons; 616 bags myrabollams, Mathuradas Bros; 1000 packages myrabollams, Mathuradas Bros; 3 pots ginger grass oil, Volkart Bros.

S S Delta for Hongkong:—80 cwt gardaloo, Cheungtai; 46 cases sharkfins, E Moledina; 7 cases ivory, H Laljee and Co; 25 cases apricots, Hajiani Bros.

For Kobe:—50 cwt gum Arabic, Hagiani Bros.

S S Shanghai:—3 bundles:—Fox skins, K B H Karim Baush; 1 case fox skins, H A Ebrahimoff; 1 bundle fox skins, H A Ebrahimoff; 1000 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co, Ltd.

S S Nagpore for Nagoya:—400 bales cotton, I M Kaisha Ltd.

S S Lieutenant de la tour for Haiphory:—3000 bales cotton, K Devchand and Co, Ltd; 1206 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 2950 bales cotton, Patel Cotton Co, Ltd; 1500 bales cotton, Langby and Co.

S S Hakata Maru for Singhapore:—1 case personal effect, Netherlands T and Co.

S S Lahore for Shanghai:—350 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

For Kobe:—1000 bales cotton, Gosho K Kaisha Ltd.

S S Ridderkerk for Rotterdam:—8000 cwt linseed, Strauss and Co, Ltd.

IMPORTS.

May, 21.

S S Japan from Christania, Agents:—L Edward Ltd.

From Christania:—250 bundles Faggot Steel, 1846 kegs wraught nails, 1716 kegs nails, 27 packages nails, 162 cases nails, 240 cases canned goods, 63 cases envelopes, 159 cases steel hinges, 168 cases chlorate of potash, 56 cases stoves and lamps, 138 bales newspaper, 721 bales paper, 1432 cases matches, 1180 bundles ceiling boards, 108 barrels paraffin, 42 bags glass powder, 25 drums terpentine, 59 mates empty glass bottles.

From Antwerp:—105 pieces channels, 1049 pieces plates; 500 pieces corner bars; 210 pieces mild steel bar; 184 bundles mild steel bar, 500 bundles steel sheets, 900 bundles steel rods, 65 bundles copper rods, 6484 bundles hoops, 500 bundles black sheets, 372 bundles steel bars, 270 reels wire.

From Antwerp:—100 cases window glass, 47 cases brass wire, 39 cases brass ware, 77 cases nails, 2070 cases solid vegetable oil, 300 D/ bags gugar, 80 bags maize starch, 148 bales paper, 340 kegs copper sulphate, 50 casks Formaldehyd.

From Rotterdam:—21 bales stran boards, 164 casks colour, 85 casks aniline salt,

S S Hakata Maru from Osaka, Agents Nippon Y Kaisha.

From Yokohama:—125 cases silk goods.

From Colombo:—77 bags wood, 200 cases apple, 109 cases tea.

From Moji:—90 bales cotton yarn.

From Hongkong:—50 bags sugar candy, 29 cases cotton stocks, 610 cases fire cracker.

From Singapore:—25 bags nut meys, 60 bags tapioka seed, 475 bags betelnuts, 51 bags aniseed, 50 bags galangal, 62 bags batu, 75 cases milk 35 bundles gumbeuboin, 694 bundles rattans.

From Kobe:—50 bags dried ginger, 20 drums camphor oil, 84 cases silk goods, 215 cases celluloid bangles, 249 cases glassware, 115 cases empty match boxes, 19 cases cotton hosiery, 55 bales grey cotton drill, 469 bales Grey cotton shirting, 200 bales Grey cotton sheeting, 682 bales cotton yarn, 106 cases enamelled ware, 300 cases glass bangles, 29 cases cotton goods, 150 cases sulphuric match, 230 cases safety matches, 125 casks coal tar, 30 kegs star anseed.

From Osaka:—25 cases cotton good, 73 cases cotton yarn, 256 cases glass ware, 20 cases sulphuric matches, 20 cases medicine, 55 cases cotton marserized yarn.

From Osaka:—222 cases glass bangles, 13 cases nicked soap boxes, 14 cases enamelled ware, 30 cases glass bead, 950 cases brass circles, 589 bales grey cotton yarn, 207 bales cotton yarn, 100 bales grey cotton drills, 545 bales grey cotton sheeting, 251 bales Japanese varn, 55 bales cotton shirting, 83 bales straw board, 25 bags rice, 62 packages provision.

S S Varsova from Basrah, Agents:—M. M. and Co.

From Basrah:—6 cases currency soiled notes.

OUR QUALITIES CANNOT BE BEATEN
WE DEFY ALL COMPETITIONS.
K. C. MARROTT,
LARGEST IMPORTERS OF NEW WATERPROOFS IN INDIA.
166/70, 185/87 and 189/91, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

"READING"
Double Paramatta
Very durable.
From Rs. 17/- to Rs. 20/.

LADIES
LATEST STYLE MACS.
From Rs. 12/- to Rs. 20/-

"PEACOCK"
Excellent in Style and Make
From Rs. 12/- to Rs. 16/-

"MOSES"
Very reliable
From Rs. 10/- to Rs. 12.

OFFICER'S TRIPLE RAIN COATS FROM Rs. 30/- to Rs. 40/-
BOYS, GIRLS AND SERVANTS WATERPROOFS FROM Rs. 6/- to Rs.12/- each

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, May 21.

B C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 29/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 15/16.
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 15/16.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 31/32.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 1/4.
Bank's buying T T 1/6.
Bank's buying D D 1/6 1/32.
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 680.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 740.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 730.
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 115½.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 111½.
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 152.
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 206.
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 158¼.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 276.
CROSS RATES—
London—New York Del. 4.86¼.
London—Paris Frcs. 94.40.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 25.10.
London—Brussels Frcs. 97.10.
London—Home Liras 120.00.
TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Exchange Market was Quiet.

London, May 20.
Tele. Transfers firm 1/5 31/32.
Bar Gold steady £4/4/11 1/4.
Bar Silver Spot steady 31 1/8.

London, May 20....
Rentes 3 per cent. 45.
Bar Silver (Spot) 31 1/8.
Bar Silver 2 months hence 31 1/8.
Closing Tone of Silver:—Small support steady
Interest day to day loans 4 1/8.
Interest 7 days market loans 3 3/4.
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent since 5th March 1925.

LOCAL EXCHANGE QUOTATIANS.

Bombay, May 21.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1/5 29/32
Bank Demand	1/5 15 16
Doc. Acceptance 3 m/s	1/6 9/32
Fcs. Demand	682
American Dollars	276
Hongkong Dollars	152
Shanghai	206
Japan	116
Singapore	158 1/4

Market Steady

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES.

MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

Stockholm	18.16
Christiania	29.01
Amsterdam	12.09
Switzerland	25.12
Prague	164.12

London, May 20.
Exchange on London in Paris 94.52
Exchange on London in Germany 204.04
Exchange on London in Italy 120.2
New York, May 20.
Demand Bills 4.86.00

DISCOUNTS.

London, May 20.
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st. 4 5/8.
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st. 4 7/16
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st. 5 3/8.
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 m/st. 5 3/4.
Rentes 5 per cent 16 7/8.

Bombay, May 21.
London Discounts 3 Mos., 4½ p. c.
London Discounts 6 Mos., 4-7/8 p. c.
Bank of England Rate, 5 p. c.
Money Call, 5-3/4 p. c.
Money 1 Mos., 5-3/4 p. c.
Money 3 Mos., 5-1/2 p. c.
Money 6 Mos., 5 p. c.
Tone of Money Market:—Uncertain-Quieter.
Imperial Bank of India Rate, 6 p. c.

STOCKS, ETC.

Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90 87 7/8
Victory Bonds 4 per cent 1991 5/8.
War Loan 5 per cent 1920/47 £765/16.—1/16.
Conversion Loan £ 101 3/4.
Indian Loan 5 1/2 per cent £105
Indian Loan 7 per cent £56 5/8.
Consols 2 1/2 per cent 49 1/2.
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent 67 1/4.
Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent (Sterlin Loan) 57 7/8—1/8.

BULLION.

Bombay, May 21.
Sovereigns Ready, 13-9-9.
Sovereigns Forward, 13-8-9.
English Gold 10 oz. Bar, 21-11-9.
Bar gold ready, Rs. 21-7-9.
Bar gold forward, Rs. 21-8-6.
Bar gold 2nd settlement, Rs. 21-9-9.
Bar silver ready, Rs. 71-0-0.
Bar silver 1st settlement, Rs. 71-0-0.
Bar silver 2nd settlement, Rs. 70-15-0.

London, May 20.
Bar gold ready, s. 84-11½.
Silver ready, d. 31-2.
Silver forward, d. 31-2.
TONE OF SILVER—
India bought cash and sold forward. China was seller at higher rate. Market uncertain but at present steady.

GOLD.

Bombay, May 21.
Ready:—21-8 0
Vaida. Opening Highest Lowest At 6 p. m
Jeth 21-8 3 21-9-0 21-8-6
Asads 21-9-6 21-10 3 21-9 9
Teji Mandi.
Jeth 0—2 6
Asad 0—5—0
Tone—Market Quiet but Steady.

SILVER.

Bombay, May 21.
Ready:—71-0-0
Vaida. Opening. Highest Lowest At 6 p. m
Visak .. ..
Jeth 70-15-0 71 1-0 71-0-0
Asad 70-13-0 70-15-0 70-14-0
Teji Mandi
Jeth 0—11—0
Asad 1—3—0
Tone—Market Dull Small Business.

THE WEATHER.

SIMLA, May 21.

The depression in Assam has disappeared. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma and Assam, and local in Upper Burma and Malabar. A few falls have also occurred in Bengal and South Hyderabad.

The chief amounts are:—Port Blair and Tavoy, one inch; Bassein Toungo, Silchar and Tezpur, one and a half; Gaujati and Dhubri two; Cherrapunji four; Darjeeling and Jalpaiguri three quarters. Hyderabad Deccan, a half; and Trivandrum, one.

Forecast: Increase in Bengal.—A. P.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Still.	Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Still.
	May	h. m.	ft. in.	May	h. m.	ln ft
Th.	21	10 55	28 0	21	4 9	16 4
		22 43	26 8		16 39	19 1
Fri.	22	11 35	28 2	22	4 42	15 1
		13 9	26 6		17 17	19 9
Sat.	23	13 4	28 1	23	18 2	17 2
		15 39	26 1		21 11	19 2
Sun.	24	12 47	28 2	24	5 42	16 1
		..	..		18 30	19 3
M.	25	0 26	26 0	25	6 12	16 5
		13 19	27 9		18 7	19 4
Tu.	26	0 59	25 5	26	6 43	16 7
		13 51	27 4		19 48	20 8
W.	27	1 32	25 0	27	7 17	17 0
		14 25	27 0		20 33	20 4

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA
Bombay, May 20.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.
Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr. 29.812 inches.

Temperature of Air	87.0 degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer ..	79.0 "
Dew Point	75.4 "
Relative humidity of Air ..	69% "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10) ..	3.6 "
Maximum temperature of Air	92.4 "
Minimum do. do. ..	82.9 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	WSW, W,
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	133 miles

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 21st May 1925, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are mostly clear and the air is generally drier than usual. Maximum temperature was above normal in the whole of the division and the minimum at Delhi only. The thermometer rose to 115 degs at Hissar yesterday.

The United Provinces.—Skies are mostly clear. Humidity is in defect in the western districts. Maximum temperature at Agra and the minimum at Jhansi were higher than usual. The highest temperature in the province yesterday was 113 degs. at Agra.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded over Sind and mostly clear over Rajputana. Vapour in air is generally in defect except in lower Sind. Maximum temperature was higher than usual in upper Sind and Rajputana and the minimum at Jaipur and Kotah. Jacobabad recorded yesterday a maximum temperature of 123 degs.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded over Kathiawar and in general clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in defect in Central India West and at Dwarka. Maximum temperature was higher than usual at Bhavnagar-Para and Deesa; the minimum was almost normal in the division. The highest temperature recorded in the division yesterday was 113 degs at Deesa.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are lightly clouded over the east Central Provinces and clear elsewhere. Humidity is in excess at Raipur and generally in defect elsewhere. Day temperature was higher than usual at Hoshangabad; night temperature was locally above normal. The thermometer rose yesterday to 133 degs at Hoshangabad and Chanda.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded and at Marmagao humidity is in slight defect. Temperature was almost normal in the division and reached at Bombay a maximum value of 92degs.4 (1 deg above normal) and a minimum value of 83degs.0 (1 deg above normal).

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Hyderabad reports 0.42ins. of rain. Skies are clear or lightly clouded and moisture in the air is locally in defect. Temperature did not dier much from the normal. A maximum temperature of 108 degs. was recorded at Nizamabad yesterday.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been nearly general in south Malabar and local in Hyderabad. Elsewhere weather has been dry. The principal amounts, which remain to be mentioned, are Cochin 0.23ins. and Trivandrum 1.23ins.

Forecast.—Large change is not likely next 24 hours.

Daily Weather Telegram for the 20th May issued from Simla.

The depression in northeast India is still moving northeastwards and has entered Assam. It will probably fill up during the day. Locally heavy rain has fallen in Bengal and Assam and also in Tenasserim. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam and Bengal, and local in Bihar. A few falls have also occurred in Upper Burma Orissa and Malabar.

The chief amounts were:—Tavoy one inch; Mergui, Kyaukpyu one and a half; Moulmein nine; Akyab, Shillong two; Dhubri three; Gauhati one and a half; Cherapunji eight; Cox's Bazar, Jessore, Khulna, Bogra one and a half; Chittagong, Berhampore, Mymensingh two; Narayanganj, Darjiling one, Dinajpur three; Naya Dumka two.

THE DHARWAR BABY WEEK SHOW
will be held in Dharwar from 8th to 11th June 1925. Firms and business men dealing in baby foods, baby clothes etc. may exhibit their goods on the show grounds. Communications should be addressed to
V. H. NAIK,
Honorary Secretary, Dharwar, Baby-Week Committee.
DHARWAR,
11th May, 1925.

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

COTTON

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Bombay, May 21.

To-day Reuter reported 19 points up in old crop and 2 to 4 points lower in new crop in New York futures. The market declined at the opening but later advanced on short covering. Again at the close the market gave way on speculative selling. Liverpool has been reported unchanged to 6 points higher.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugars' New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable under date 20th inst. as under:—

"Weekly weather report favourable. July shorts uneasy. Market action indicates short side probably somewhat over crowded.'

In response to a further rise in American futures the Marwari Bazar opened this morning for Fully Good M. G. Broach July/August at Rs. 441 i.s. about Rs. 4 higher than previous day's closing rate. At the outset, the market after improving by half a rupee declined to Rs. 440 as a result of general selling and profitaking but since then the market steadily began to advance, on Japanese Houses and Jobbers buying, to Rs. 443. The rate after fluctuating between Rs. 442 and Rs. 442 closed at 4-30 p.m. at Rs. 442. At Cotton Green the market opened at Rs. 442½ and declined to Rs. 441½ on Bazar operators selling and closed at Rs. 442 steady. Commission and Japanese Houses were moderate buyers.

Fully Good M. G. Broach April/May opened at Rs. 442½ and owing to entire absence of sellers in this contract the rate gradually developed strength and the market closed him at Rs. 450. Fully Good M. G. Bengal May and July were respectively quoted Rs. 378 and Rs. 376.

With the exception of some inquiry from Japan Shippers for nice quality cotton, there was practically little demand from mills for ready cotton yesterday and about 3,500 bales were reported to have changed hands.

COTTON GREEN—CLOSING QUOTATIONS. 6-30 P.M

Bombay, May 21.

Fully Good Broach	April/May ..	448
" " "	July/Aug. ..	442
" " Bengal	May ..	376
" " "	July ..	378

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Description.	Superfine.	Fine.	F.Good.	Good
M. G. Bengal and S Punjab	405	395	380	370
M. G. Kadi/Viramgaon	450	442	436	
M. G. Dhollera ..	440	433	426	
M. G. Punjab/American	486	476	460	
M. G. Broach	483	473	468	448
M. G. Southerns ..	..	..	445	435
			F. G. Fair	425

E. I. COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, May 21.

Fully Good Broach	April/May ..	451
" " "	July/Aug. ..	443
" " Bengal	May ..	379
" " "	July ..	376
Good Southerns	May/June ..	423

READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, May 21.

		Ready average quality.	Ready Fine.
Bengal	Superfine M.G. ..	..	..
"	Fine M.G. ..	390	..
"	F.G.M.G. 375	..	..
Sindh Punjab	Fine M.G. ..	390	..
"	F.G.M.G. 375	..	..
Punjab Americans	MG. 440/50	..	..
Wardha-Hingt.	Fine M.G.	400 430/40	..
Nagpur	..	400 430/40	..
Yeotmal ..	Fine M.G.	390/400 420	..
Pulgaon .. "	"	400 420/25	..
Dhamangaon "	"	390/400 420	..
Amraoti .. "		360/75 410	..
Khamgaon-Akola	"	360/70 400/10	..
Mulkapur	"	340/50 375/85	..
Khandesh	"	325/35 360/70	..
"	F.G.M.G	.. ..	..
Broach	Fine M.G. ..	470/75	..
" Fully Good	" ..	450/52	..
Muthia	Fine " ..	..	..
"	F.G.M.G. ..	..	..
Dharwar	S.G. ..	450	..
Coompta	M.G. ..	445/55	..
Westerns	" ..	380/400	..
"	H.G. ..	..	..
Miraj	M.G. ..	435/40	..
Cambodia	" ..	470	..

RECEIPTS

Bombay, May 21.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 20th May 1925.

Cotton	16820	Bales
Wheat	56214	Cwts
Linseed	38761	"
Rape etc.	10231	"
Gingellyseed	2703	"
Poppyseed	1765	"
Groundnuts	7865	"
Castorseed	7950	"
Rice	3515	"
Myrabollams	5973	"
Cottonseed	21646	"
Mowrasseed	Nil	"
Gram	1003	"
Juwar	1091	"
Masur	Nil	"
Barley	1398	"
Bajri	2377	"
Coal	1442	Tons

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

MESSRS. PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT

Bombay, May 21.

New York Market, 20th May, 1925.

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Last known prices in Liverpool.	Closing Prices.	Since previous close.
22.87	July	22.72—15	23.06	+19
22.48	Oct.		22.45	—03
22.30	Jan.	22.14—16	22.28	—02
22.59	Mar.		22.55	—04

New York Spot on 19th May, 23.40 plus 55.

New Orleans 23.45 plus 50.

Telegraphic market advices:—

July highest 23.33 (1-13 p.m.), lowest 22.63 (11-09 a.m.), range .70 points. Market advanced on short covering, later eased on speculative selling.

Liverpool Market, 20th May, 1925.

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Opening Prices.	Prices at 12 noon.	Closing Prices.	Since previous close.
12.28	May			12.34	+06
12.34	Jul.	12.47+13	12.36+02	12.53	+05
11.99	Oct.	12.09+10		11.99	—
11.88	Jan.			11.87	+01
Egyptian					
22.15	Nov.			21.95	—20
21.30	Jan.			21.05	—25

Telegraphic market advices:—

(1) Cabled 10.05 a.m.: No rains. Much warmer.

(2) Cabled 12-15 p.m.: Spot sales 8,000 bales. Quiet market. Some liquidation owing to cables reporting warmer weather.

(3) Cabled 4.25 p.m.: Weekly Government Weather Report favourable. American Cross Rate 4.86.

P. CHRYSTAL & CO.

DAILY COTTON REPORT.

Bombay, May 21.

(Bombay Quotations at 2-30 p. m.)

Description.	Ready	May J/Aug.
1924/1925 Crop		
Broach M.G.F.G.	467/70	449 442 1/2
Oomra M.G. Fine	385/95	
" M. G. Black leaf.	365/75	
Bengal M. G. Fine	389/400	
" M. G. F. G.	380/85	378 378
Khandesh Black leaf	315/335	
Khandwa/Sanavad	335/55	
Jalna/Aurrangabad.	325/45	
Harda	340/405	
Ujjain	330/380	
Parbhani Purna.x	345 355	
Nanded x	355/57	
Barsi/Kurdoowadi.	315/355	
Wardha/Warora.	430/40	
Nagpur	435/45	
Katol	450/55	
Adoni	405/415	
Sindh/American	465/470	
Sangli/Miraj	435/440	
Bagalkot	405/415	
Coompta	435/440	
Tirupur	485/495	
Kadi Vramgam M.G.F.G.	425/30	
Dhollera M.G.F.G.	415/20	

x No demand.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F. P. Bales	1924-25	1923-24
Receipts to date 20-5-25	9119000	6528000
" Yesterday do	20000	9000
Exports to date do	7618000	5267000
Stock at Ports 15-5-25	630000	398000
" Interior Towns. do	416000	384000
" Liverpool do	979000	535000
Visible Supply 6-5-25	2579000	1618000
Quantity in Sight do	14111000	10745000

Receipts at Bombay.

Yesterday.	1924-25	1923-24	1922-23
18.5.0	314.288	3029367	3202065.

Exports by rail from 1st Sept. to 14th May.

1924-25	1923-24
12561	19021

Total Stock in Bombay on 14-5-25 9,37,028 B/s. last year—9,01,634 B/s.

Total Shipments from 1st, Sept, to 18th May.

	1924-1925	1923-1924	1922-1923
Europe	535281	942503	661169
China	241486	181453	318036
Japan	1243265	1134397	1415834
Coast-Ports	26593	47070	43368
Total	2046627	2305423	2438406
Afloat in harbour			
Europe	9582	11165	8455
China Japan & Coast ports	39897	7700	26659
	Silver	Gold	Govt Paper.
	70-15-0	21-8-3	68-4-0

Remarks:—12.30 p.m. Yesterday New York closed 19 up for July and 2/4 points down for other positions. Liverpool closed 6 up to 1 down.

The local market opened with July Broach at Rs. 441/- and is about a Rupee easier in a very quiet featureless market. The demand for ready cotton yesterday for the Far East was rather better, but prices have not improved.

Sampin this morning is reported May 283.00, August 290.10. September 290.20.

Marwadi Bazaar Thurs 3-30 p.m. Market:—Steady.

Broach May. Rs. 448 1/2 July/August Rs. 441 1/2. Bengal May. Rs. 377 July. Rs. 377.

BREUL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

EAST INDIAN COTTON.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, May 19.

In full-pressed Bales	Since 1st September Yestraday	This year	Last year
Khandesh	556	285,041	336,362
Central India	485	316,372	296,617
Barsi and Nagar	326	191,885	191,397
Hyderabad-Gaorani	178	91,023	100,036
Berar	275	551,814	625,356
Central Provinces	303	250,961	253,751
Total Oomras	2,123	1,690,096	1,804,118
Dholera	2,852	211,946	157,76
N.W. Provinces	....	129,720	120,842
Rajputana	....	67,167	78,962
Sind-Punjab	463	351,692	301,669
Broach	5,188	454,803	301,689
Coompta & Dharwar	5,135	101,765	136,792
Westerns-Northerns	852	61,272	63,256
Coconada		1,253	233
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	1,206	22,664	22,910
Persian	1	4,034	7,049
American	9,649		
Egyptian and African	39,740		32,936
Comilla, Burma & other sorts	3,487		819
Total	16,820	31,49,288	30,29,367

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday	1st Sept. to 14th May. This year.	Last year.
Europe	4,698	527,986	936,108
Japan & China	12,400	1,489,406	1,285,899
Coast Ports	200	26,595	47,070
Upcountry by Rail.		12,561	18,604
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		16,257	27,049
Total	17,568	2,072,895	2,314,730

COTTON.

Liverpool, May 20.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool bale 8,000.

Total Day's Sales on Spec. and for Exp bales 200.

Mid. Americans Sport. Universal Standard good inquiry 12.82.

Egyptian F. G. F. Sakellaridis 29.35.

New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

July	22.74
October	22.32
January	22.14
New York Noon Call.	
July	22.47
October	22.28
January	22.10
New Orleans 9 a.m.	
July	22.95
October	21.93

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool May 21.

May	12.48+.14
July	12.52+.13
Aug	12.37+.10
Oct	12.07+.8
Dec	11.97+.7
Jan	11.96+.9
Mar	11.96+.9

London 20th May 1925.

Athens 27550

Belgium 9713

Cuban Sugar 12/3 June value.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, May 20.

Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands G. O. C. Liverpool.—

May	12.34+06
June	12.34+06
July	12.39+05
August	12.27+04
September	12.13+02
October	11.99
November	11.91
December	11.90+01
January	11.87—01
February	11.86—01
March	11.87—01
April	11.85—01
May	11.84—01

Steady.

Tone.—Steady.

EGYPTIAN COTTON. CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, May 20.

May	27.40—25
June	26.70—.10
July	25.00—1.00
August	24.85—.10
September	23.90—.10
October	23.25—.10
November	21.95—.20
December	21.65—.20
January	21.05—.25
February	20.95—.25
March	20.80—.25

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, May 20.

Scinde good	9.15
Fully good	9.55
Fine	9.95
Bengal good	9.25
Fully good	9.65
Fine	10.05
Oomr a good	9.95
Fully good	10.35
Fine	10.75
Broach good	10.55
Fully good	10.95
Fine	11.35

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, May 20.

Cotton:—

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports, 20,000.

Day's Exports to Continent, 17,000.

Future at New York.—

July	23.06+19
October	22.45—03
January	22.28—02
March	22.55—04
Spot Cotton at New York	23.80+40
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	23.60+15

Futures at New Orleans.—

July	23.20+1
October	22.04—06

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 18.

Demand Bills 4.86.00.

Silver Commercial Bars Foreign mined 67 1/4.

CLOSING PRICES. AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

New York, May 20.

Futures at New York.—

July	23.06+19
October	22.45—03
January	22.28—02
March	22.55—04

Liverpool, May 20.

Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands G. O. C Liverpool.—

May	12.34+06
July	12.39+05
October	11.99
January	11.87—01

CABLE FROM NORDEN AND CO.

Messrs. Ratilal and Co. Cotton Cabin, Mombadevi, have received to-day the following cable from their friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co., of New York:—

"July short uneasy about market action indicates short side probably over-crowded."

STOCK EXCHANGE.

CLOSING RATES.

21st May, 1925.

To-day market opened weak. Owing to the heavy selling pressure of some of the brokers of the speculators and thus seeing the position of the bulls public also sold heavily. Hence alround too much weakness was prevailing in the market and it seems the market is likely to go down further.

Imperial Bank was in demand upto 1417-8. Eastern at Rs. 81 and the Government securities and other gilt edged security have gone up and there are buyers at an higher rate. The Bank rate is reduced to 1 per cent.

SHARE BAZAR QUOTATIONS.

LOCAL BANKS.	Paid up Rs.	Last Divid.	Quotation Rs.
Bank of India	50	3	73
Baroda	50	2	72
Central Co-operative	50	..	50
Central	25	1½	43
Eastern	£ 5	9 p.c.	82
Imperial	500	40	141-7
Imperial Contributory	125	10	360
Union	7½	..	3-10
CEMENTS AND MANGANESE COMPANIES.			
Bundi Portland Cement Co.	10	1	7-8
Central India Mining	10	4-8	25-8
Indian Cement O.	250	..	35
Katni Cement O.	100	4	45
Katni Cement D.	40	..	140
Punjab Cement O.	10	..	1-14
Shivrajpurs	10	5+2	42-8
RAILWAY COMPANIES.			
Ahmedabad Prantej	500	11 p.c.	822-8
Amritsar Pattis	100	10 p.c.	135
Central Provinces	100	7½ p.c.	107
Dhond Baramati	100	6 p.c.	87
Guzerat	100	5 p.c.	81
Hoshiarpur Doab	100	2 p.c.	75
Larkana	100	2 p.c.	73
Mandra Bhon	90	2 p.c.	69
Pachora Jammer	100	5 p.c.	77
Sara Sirajgunj	100	25 p.c.	79
Sialkot Narowal	100	2½ p.c.	92
Sind Light	100	6 p.c.	153
Tapti Valley	500	8 p.c.	625
Upper Sind Light	100	4 p.c.	70
STEAMER COMPANIES.			
Bombay Steam Navigation O.	250	..	67-8
Bombay Steam Navigation P.	250	..	140
Scindia Steam	30	14-0	6-2
ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.			
Ahmedabad Electricity	100	5 p.c.	81
Andhra Valley O.	1,000	2 p.c.	470
Andhra Valley P.	1,000	..	780
Bombay Tramways O.	50	3+1	98-2
Bombay Tramways P.	50	7 p.c.	59-4
Tata Hydro-Elec. O.	1,000	30	942
Tata Hydro-Elec. P.	1,000	37 p.p.	885
Karachi Electricity	100	6	95
Surat Electricity	100	..	80
Tata Power O.	1,000	..	360
Tata Power P.	1,000	..	510
PRESS COMPANIES.			
Akbar	500	9,35	510
Fort	475	..	350
Harvey & Sabapathy	500	90-135	1020
Indian Cotton	125	20	192-8
Manmad Manufacturing	250	..	250
New Berar	500	80	800
New East India	1,000	..	..
New Mofussil P.	400	40	650
New Prince of Wales	500	61	600
Volkart U. P.	500	75+5	700
MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.			
Alcock Ashdown	100	10	140
Belapur Co. Ltd.	75	..	30
B. Burma T. Corporation Od.	125	12-8	330
B Burma T. Corporation New	50	5	80
Burma Corporation	10	..	9-4
Bombay Uganda	80	4-12	40
British Burma Petroleum	100	6-0	
	Sh. 8	..	4-8
Indo-Burma Petroleum	100	..	235
Jost Engineering	50	7-8	100
Mckenzie	100	30 p.c.	335
New Union Flour Mills	100	..	35
Port Canning	1,000	50	645
Sardar Carbonic Gas	100	..	100
Tata Iron Pref. 2nd	100	..	28
Tata Iron Pref. 1st	150	..	94
Tata Iron Defd.	30	..	46-14
Tata Iron and Steel Co O.	75	30	13-12
Thacker	50	..	200
Telephone	50	1	24
INSURANCE COMPANIES.			
Empire of India Life	50	22-8	420
Jupiter	15	..	6
New India	25	6-0	13-12
Oriental Life	50	30 p.c.	560
Vulcan	10	..	2
MILLS.	Rs.		
Ahmedabad Advance	100	12	405
Alliance	100	..	65
Apollo	50	..	9
Assur Virjee	100	..	10
Berar Manfg.	200	90	300
Bombay Cotton O.	500	15	420
Bombay Cotton P.	10	..	5-10
Bombay Dyeing, etc.	250	50	970
Bombay Industrial	100	..	15
Bombay Woollen	100	..	..
Bradbury	250	..	460
Bradbury P.	250	..	..
Broach Fine Counts	250	..	45
Century	100	20	440
Central India O.	100	16	485
Central India P.	500	5 p.c.	400
Ceylon	100	..	50
Colaba Land & Mill	100	7-8	42-8
Coorla	100	3	145
Crescent	100	5	216-4
Currimbhoy	250	..	375
David	500	..	400
Dawn	250	..	650
Diamond O.	100	..	10
E.D.Sassoon United O.	10	..	1-1-6
Ebrahimbhoy Pabaney	250	..	335
Edward Sassoon	200	..	110
Elphinstone O.	100	..	20
Emperor Edward	500	..	380
Fazulbhoy	250	20	857-8
Finlay	100	20	130
Framjee Petit	1,000	..	825
Globe	100	..	50
Gokak	100	7	10 3-12
Gold Mohur	100	..	18
Hindoostan	1,000	100	900
Indian Bleaching, etc.	100	10	215
Indian Manufacturing	1,000	200	2600
Indore-Malwa United	100	10	382-8
Indian Woollen	50	..	12
Jamshed O.	250	..	90
Kastoorchand	500	..	110
Khandesh	1,000	200	2300
Khatau Makanjee	100	6	80
Kilachand	25	..	5
Kohinoor	500	..	1125
Lakshmi Cotton	1,000	350	4625
Madhorao Scindia	100	..	40
Madhowji Dharamsi	100	..	340
Madras United	250	15	560
Manockjee Petit	1,000	100	2585
Mathradas	500	..	240
Meyer Sassoon	100	..	107-8
Morarjee Goculdas	1,000	60	2500
Model Mills, Nagpur	250	..	122-8
Mysore	50	5	120
New City of Bombay	100	10	230
New Great Eastern	200	10	326-4
Osmanshahi (100)	50	..	51-4
Pearl	250	10	496-4
Phoenix	100	15	46-0
Planet	100	..	25
Premier	100	..	60
Sassoon Cotton	100	..	45
Sassoon Silk	500	..	570
Sholapore	1,000	1200	10500
Simplex	250	..	167-8
Sir Shapurji Broacha	100	..	100
Standard	500	100	1500
Swadeshi	100	18	493-12
Swan	100	50	160
Tata Mill O.	500	..	72-8
Vishnu Cotton O.	500	90	1720
Vishnu P.	500	35	510
Western India Spng.	1,000	100	560

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Rs.	a.
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	68	9
4 per cent. Conversion Loan 1931-36	85	12
5 per cent. War Loan 1929-47	95	2
5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) 1933	98	5
5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) 1945-55	99	3
5½ per cent. War Bonds (Tax Free) 1925	103	0
5½ per cent. War Bonds (Tax Free) 1928	104	15
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) 1926	100	15
6½ per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) 1927	101	5
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) 1930	103	7
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) 1931	103	14
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) 1932	104	8
6½ per cent. Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) 1935	108	0
4 per cent. Port Trust due 1974	75	0
4 per cent. Municipal due 1974	74	8
4 per cent. Improvement Trust due 1974	74	8
6 per cent. Municipal due 1929-49	97	8

percent. Paper and 5percent 1933 Brod were in demand.

6 per cent. Municipal due 1954 .. 98 0

Tone of Market—Firm Buyers predominate Sellers Scarse

Bank Rate 6 %

COTTON MILLS.

	Fluctuations			
Ahmedabad Advance				405
Bombay Cotton				420
Bombay Dyeing	1040	945-0	1040-0	970
Century	470	437	470-0	440
Central India	471-4	465-0	473-12	465
Colaba Land	115			112-8
Crescent	220			216-4
Edward Sassoon				110
Fazulbhoy	882-8	852-8	882-8	857-8
Finlay				130
Globe				50
Gokak				103-12
Indian Bleaching				216-4
Indore Malwa	386-4	382-3	386-4	382-8
Kohinoor				1125
Madhowjee	357-8			340
Mathuradas				250
Meyer Sassoon				107-8
Mysore				120
New Great	337-8	33.-0	325	326-4
Pabaney				335
Pearl	507-8	507-8		496-4
Phonix				460
Simplex	162-8	155-0	162-8	157-8
Simpeshi				
Swadish	525	525	493-12	493-12
SwanMills				160
Tata Mill				72-8

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock	142-8
Bombay Steam	67-8
Bombay Tram Co., Ord. 98-12	98-2
Bundi Cement	7-14
Indian Cement	35
Central India Mining	25-8
Katni Cement Ord.	45
Shivrajpur	42-8
Tata Hydro Ord. 950 940-0	942-8
Tata Iron & Steel, Ord.	1½
Tata Iron & Steel, Def. 50 46	1½

SHARES.

London, May 20.

Hongkong Bank	£149 1/2
Chartered Bank	£20 3/8
National Bank	£47 1/2
P. and O. Bank	£10 7/8
Eastern Bank	£6 3/16

JAVA SUGAR.

London, May 20.

Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta June/July sellers 16/1 1/2.

Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta July/September sellers 16.

Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta October/December sellers 16.

Fine White Java C. and F. Bombay October/December sellers 16/2 1/2.

Fine White Java C. and F. Karachi October/December sellers 16/3 1/4.

Tone:—Dull and with little demand.

WHEAT.

London, May 20.

Barletta Russo—63 1/2 lbs. May/June sellers 63.

Rozario Santa Fe—64 lbs. May/June sellers 63/6.

Tone:—Firm.

Australian May/June sellers 61.

Choice White Karachi May/June Nominal 62/6.

Soft Red Karachi May/June Nominal 63.

Tone:—Firm.

London, May 20.

Cargo, Rosafe 63 1/2 lb. 62/6 paid for April, and for 64 lb. 62 paid for May.

Cargo Basil 64 lb. 61/9 paid for May and for 63 lb. 61/9 paid for May/June, and for 63 lb. 62 paid for May to 10th June.

Cargo, Westralian 60/6 paid for April and 61/6 paid for May.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, May 21. (6-30 p. m.)

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by The Bombay Marwari Chamber of Commerce:—

Ready	Bazaar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	58 6 0	8 10 6
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	58 6 0	8 11 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	..	..
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	..	..
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	11 13 0	12 5 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	..	..
Linseed, Brown Bold	12 13 0	13 6 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	12 9 0	13 1 0
Teelseed, White 85-15	73 74 0	15 4 0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	..	..
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50	..	..
Teelseed, Black	64 6 5	13 0 0
Poppyseed, White	13 0 0	13 14 0
Groundnuts	..	..
Mowraseed	..	..
Barley	..	..
Castroseed	65 0 0	13 0 0
Cotton Seed Ready	..	..
Delivery	..	..
Jira	12 13 8	..

Fotward,	Rs. a. p
Wheat, May	8 12 3
Wheat, Sept.	8 10 6
Linseed, May	13 6 9
Linseed, Sept,	13 10 6

LINSEED.

London, May 20.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags May/June sellers £22 1/4.

Tone:—Better feeling but not much doing.

Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net months June/August sellers 44.

Raw Buyers September/December Done and Buyers 44.

Linseed business was done in a Plata Argentine for afloat and May/June shipment at £20/6/3.

London, May 20.

Linseed La Plata Argentine closed at £20 5/16 paid for May/June. There was a better feeling but demand was quiet.

Linseed Bombay £22 7/8 sellers for May/June.

Cottonseed Bombay £9 15/16 sellers for May/June.

Castorseed Bombay £23 1/4 sellers for May June.

METAL.

London, May 20.

English best Selected Copper £ 62 3/4.

Standard Copper G. M B. £60 1/8.

Copper Braziers £ 77 1/2.

Yellow Metal 7 1/2.

Hard Spelter 30 1/4.

Corrugated Sheets 16 3/8.

Tin Block £247 1/4.

BRASS.

	Bombay, May 21. per md.	Rs.	a.
Brass English		3/4	65 0
Do		1	62 0
Do		1 1/4	62 0
Do		1 1/2	62 0
Do		1 3/4	62 0
Do		2	62 0

COPPER.

Bombay, May 21.

	per md.	Rs.	a.	p.
Copper German	3-4	66	0	0
Copper	1	66	0	0
Copper	1 1-4	64	12	0
Copper American	1 1-2	65	0	0
Copper	1 3-4	65	0	0
Copper	2	65	0	0
Japanese Copper Bars		62	0	0
Panchteka Joint		27	0	0
Copper, English Bars		61	0	0
Brass Bars		39	4	0
Pat Klai		67	0	0
Lead, Country		25	0	0
Koger Brass, Metal 3-4		56	0	0
" " to 1		56	12	0
" " 1-1-4 to 1-1-2, 1-3-4 to 2		55	12	0
German Copper 1 1-2 to 1-3-4 to 2		64	12	0
American Copper 3-4 to 1,		66	0	0
" " 1-1-4		65	0	0

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS, DAILY QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, May 21

	per lb.	Rs.	a.	p.
Kilachand	No. 14 1/2	0	12	0
Kilachand	No. 20 1/2	0	13	6
Currimbhai	No. 12 1/2	0	11	9
Elphinstone	No. 12 1/2	0	11	6
David	No. 10 1/2	0	11	0
Shapurji	No. 10 1/2	0	11	0
Trikamdas	No. 10 1/2	0	11	3
Sattara	No. 10 1/4	0	11	3
Shapurji	No. 6 1/2	0	10	6
Light-house	No. 6 1/2	0	10	3
Japan	No. 40—1	1	4	0
"	No. 42—2	1	4	6
"	No. 20	0	15	0
"	No. 32	1	2	0

RUBBER.

London, May 20.

Para Up River Fine, Spot June/July sellers 26.

Tone:—Quiet.

Plantation First Latex Crepe, Spot June paid 29 1/2.

Tone:—Very Irregular.

Ribbed smoked sheets June paid sellers 33 1/4.

RAPESEEDS

London, May 20....

Ferozepore Real Bold £22 M/J sellers.

Toria £22 3/8 M/J sellers.

Yellow Guberat £23 1/4 M/J nominal.

FRIEGHT OF COAL.

London, May 20.

Cardiff to Bombay 14/3 to 14/6.

BARLEY.

London, May 20.

Karachi Barley May/June sellers 44.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

M.A. Examination Results, University Hall, 2 p.m.

Municipal Standing Committee: 1-40 p.m.

S S "Narkunda" with the mails of 7th inst due at 2 a.m.

SATURDAY, May 23.

The s. s. China with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.

POONA ENGAGEMENTS.

Spring lecture series. (Thursday May 21): Dr. Kothare of Bombay "Medical Education." Saturday May 23, Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas under the presidentship of Mr. N. C. Kelkar on "An Open Road to Swarajya" at 6-30.

MAIL TRAINS' TIMING.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus:—

	Arr. H.M.	Dep H.M.
Punjab Mail	10 45	12 30
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur)	13 0	21 0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	7 0	15 45
Madras Mail	6 45	22 30
Poona Mail	11 20	15 15
Inter (II Poona Express	12 20	14 15
Poona Express	13 55	7 45
Delhi and Lucknow Exp	5 0	21 05
Madras past Passenger	9 45	9 30

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P. and O. Mail steamer "Razmak" with the mails from Bombay of 16th instant arrived at Aden at 11-30 a.m. on the 20th instant.

The P. and O. Mail Steamer "Macidonia" carrying Bombay Mails of 16th instant ex S S Razmak left Aden at 3 p.m. on the 20th instant.

The P. and O. Mail Steamer "Maloja" with the mails from London of the 13th instant arrived at Port Said at 5 a.m. on the 20th instant and left there at 9 a.m. the same day.

BHATIA BAL RAKSHAK VIDHYALAYA.

Two out of four students sent up for the last Matric Examination from the above institution have been declared successful.

BANK RATE.

The Imperial Bank of India has reduced its rate for Demand Loans on the security of Government Paper to six per centum per annum. Rates for other business are subject to arrangement.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

A special meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee (Article IX of the Constitution of the B. P. C. C.) will be held at the Congress Office on Sunday at 5 p.m.

K. R. KAMA ORIENTAL INSTITUTE.

Under the auspices of this Institute Dr. J M. Unvala, (Hidelberg Germany) will deliver two public lectures on "The Religion of the Parthians (Ashkaneans)" at this Institute to-day and to-morrow at 6 p.m. (S. T.).

AGA KHAN'S BIRTHDAY.

The Recreation Club Institute has arranged a "Tea Party" to be given in honour of the 48th annual birthday celebration of H. H. The Aga Khan on Sunday next at 5 p.m. (S.T.) at the Institute's Hall, Sandhurst Road East.

CITY'S MORTALITY.

The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of 20th May 1925 to 6 a.m. of 21st idem.

Small-pox attacks 3; deaths nil; Cholera nil; Deaths nil; Influenza nil; Deaths nil, total mortality (Exclusive of Still born). 80. Total Mortality this day last year 72.

SHAMRAO VITHAL MEMORIAL SCHOLARSHIPS FUND.

Three scholarships of Rs. 10 each, tenable for one year will be awarded from the Fund to poor deserving students from June 1925, one to a student of the Shamrao Vithal community studying at any of the Colleges affiliated to any of the Indian Universities; the second to a student of the community studing at any of the technical and professional colleges or schools recognised by the Indian Government or by the Indian States; and the third to a student of any other community going through any of the said courses. Applications must be made in the prescribed form obtainable from the Managing Trustee of the Fund at the Saraswat Co-Operative Buildings, Gamdevi, Bombay, on sending one anna stamp for postage. Applications must reach the Trustee by thte last week of June next.

HEALTH OF BOMBAY.

During the current week ending 16th May the total mortality 702 was 89 more than in the preceding week; the death-rate registered was 28.58. The mortality for the 20th week of 1924 was 659 and death-rate 27.64 and the average mortality for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium 1920-1924 was 804 and death-rate 35.94.

The number of deaths from Influenza during the week was 2 and that from Diseases of the Respiratory System 286 as against 2 and 242 respectively in the preceding week. Out of the total deaths, 149 were among infants under one year of age; 8 deaths occurred among recent arrivals from the mofussil who at the time of their deaths had resided for less than ten days in the City.

Cholera caused 1 attack ando 1 death.

Small-pox caused 23 attacks and 13 deaths.

Plague caused 14 attacks and 11 deaths.

The number of live births registered during the week was 337 as against 344 for the 20th week of 1924 and 319 the quinquennial average for the corresponding weeks in the five years (1920-1924).

QUEEN'S ROAD MOTOR SMASH.

DRIVER OF VELIE CAR CHARGED.

Ahmed Nabi Mahomed Khan, the driver of the Velie car, which collided with another car on Queen's Road on May 14 was placed before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawalla at the Esplanade Police Court on Thursday by Sergeant Bayley on a charge of rash and negligent driving so as to endanger human life.

Mr. R. P. Thanawalla prosecuted and Mr. K. F. Nariman defended the accused.

The evidence in the case showed that Mahomed Khan's taxi was engaged by some passengers at Bori Bunder on the night in question. He was driving his passengers in north to south direction along Queen's Road. Just before getting to the Churchgate station his taxi collided with another Oldsmobile taxi. The Oldsmobile capsized and the Velie was thrown against the railing of the railway lines. The passengers and drivers of both the cars were injured and had to be taken to hospital.

Mr. J. H. Warren-Perkinson the manager of Pyrke's Apollo Hotel, said that his taxi was overtaken by the Velie taxi near the Charni Road Station. To him it appeared that Mahomed Khan was driving at the rate of 30 to 35 miles an hour. Witness said that the Oldsmobile car was being driven in a zig-zag fashion.

Sergeant Bayley stated in his evidence that when the driver of the Oldsmobile was taken to the hospital after the accident it was found that he was under the influence of liquor. Witness further stated that the driver of the Velie car had a clean license for the last 10 years.

A similar charge has also been brought against Imdad Hussein Gulam Abba, the driver of the Oldsmobile car, but as he is still in hospital, Mr. A. F. Nannai applied for and obtained a postponement of the case to the 26th instant.

HIS FOURTEENTH CONVICTION.

At the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. S S. Rangnekar, Chief Presidency Magistrate Wasoodev Luxman, a Hindu jail bird with thirteen previous convictions, was charged with returning to Bombay without the permission of the Commissioner of Police.

Janoo Babaji, a policeman arrested the accused on suspicion on the night of 15th instant at Forbes Street.

The accused pleaded guilty and said he had come to Bombay to take away his clothes. The accused was sentenced to 18 months' rigorous imprisonment.

HIS NINTH CONVICTION.

Madhao Ganpat with eight previous convictions was sentenced to two years' hard labour by Mr. S. S. Rangnekar, Chief Presidency Magistrate on a charge of house trespass with intent to commit theft.

Jivraj Madhavji deposed that he was going to Crawford Market Road on 15th instant at 4 p.m. Hearing somebody raising an alarm his attention was drawn to the accused who was coming out from the passage of a building. The witness caught hold of the accused and handed him over to the police

SHOP BROKEN AT NIGHT.

Sakharam Ramji a watch repairer having his shop at Love Lane, Byculla, reports to the police theft of 130 silver and nickel watches and clothing valued at Rs. 669. It appeared the complainant locked his shop on Tuesday night and slept on the verandah. At about 7 a.m. when he got up, he found the door of his shop open and on a search being made found 120 watches missing which were entrusted to him for repairs.

GOLD WATCHES STOLEN.

Mr. L. Blunt, Solicitor, residing at Peddar Road, reports to the police theft of three gold watches valued at Rs. 800 on Wednesday night. The complainant had kept two watches near the dressing table and one near his bed. The windows on the ground floor were left open.

EX-CONVICT GETS ONE MONTH

Usman Ahmed, an ex-convict was sentenced to one month's simple imprisonment by Mr. S S. Rangnekar, Chief Presidency Magistrate, for failing to notify his place of residence after his release from jail.

The accused was convicted of cheating and sentenced to one year's imprisonment.

HAWKER'S TRAGIC DEATH.

RUN OVER BY MOTOR LORRY.

Rao Bahadur B. N. Athavle, Coroner, held an inquest on Thursday touching the death of an unknown Hindu male, a hawker in fruit.

Soonderabai, a mango seller said she was seated on the footpath of the Chinchpokli bridge at 4 p.m. on Tuesday and the deceased was selling mangoes on the opposite footpath. A municipal lorry came up the bridge and the deceased took up his basket when the Municipal people snatched the basket from his hand and put it into the lorry. The deceased got on the foot board entreating the Municipal people to return his basket. Someone in the lorry pushed him down while the lorry was in motion. He fell down on the road and a wheel of the lorry passed over him. The lorry drove on. People shouted after it, yet the motor lorry did not stop. The deceased lay down on the road and was removed to J. J. Hospital.

The Municipal motor lorry No. 9773 was driven by Damodar Vithal.

Dr. H. S. Byrne, House Surgeon, J. J. Hospital in describing the injuries said the deceased had a compound fracture of the right lower jaw and fracture of the base of the skull

Munshi alias Subrathi Inayet, the suspect in his voluntary statement after being duly warned said he was a labourer employed in Encroachment Department. He was along other labourers at the time of the accident. After the deceased's basket was put in the lorry, he seized the side of the lorry, and begged for his baskets. A Pathan who was in the lorry pushed him and the driver increased the speed. The deceased received a jerk and he fell down. An Inspector who was in the lorry said the man was knocked down by a bullock cart and asked the driver to drive on. A policeman on the road raised his hand for the lorry to stop but the driver did not stop.

Further hearing was adjourned.

DEATH BY BURNING.

Bismillabai (26), residing at Kurla was pouring kerosine oil into a lamp while the wick was burning on Thursday the 14th instant when the oil caught fire and her clothes were ablaze. She was extensively burnt over her body and the police being informed she was removed to J. J. Hospital where she died on Wednesday.

At an inquest held by the Coroner the jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

FATAL JUMP FROM RLY. TRAIN.

Ningapa Subrao a Hindu cooly aged 26 years was trying to jump on the platform from the door of a second class carriage at Curry Road on Monday last though he was warned by the porter not to do so. He paid, no attention to the warning and jumped while the train was in motion with the result that he received serious injuries. He was removed to J. J. Hospital where he died subsequently.

At the Coroner's inquest the jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

A POPULAR JUDGE.

A Rajkot correspondent writes:—

Mr. E. H. P. Jolly, I.C.S., District and Sessions Judge Kathiawar left Rajkot on the 4th instant for going to England on a long leave. He was very popular among the members of the Bar, owing to his ever-courteous and sweet manners and the pure justice that he always gave to every party. Kathiawar is loosing a very efficient and just officer. He was free from any imperialism and had won the affection of all the persons who came in contact with him.

The Kathiawar Bar Association gave a garden party in his honour in the Victoria Jubilee Gardens and then he was entertained by the leading members of the Bar, Messrs. D. N. Vakil, M. H. Udani, and R. A. Maniar. The Barristers of Rajkot entertained him at a dinner. Mrs. Jolly was also a very courteous and kind lady.

AMERICAN FUTURES

THURSDAY'S CLOSING RATE.

—0.27

A cable received from New York at 2 a.m. this morning stated :—

Thursday's opening rate	+0.02
Thursday's closing rate	—0.27
Liverpool opening rate	—0.10
Liverpool closing rate	+0.11

Local market closing at 9 p. m. candy Rs. 443-0-0

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

CALCUTTA, May 21.

In the share market Imperial Bank reduced its rate of interest on demand loans to six per cent. to-day. Jutes kept fairly steady on speculative support by bulls and there was a little more enquiry for some of the higher denominations at slightly better rates. Later there was a general appreciation in values in sympathy with a stronger hessian market. In coals and teas there was no enquiry apparent in the former section but a better feeling was evidenced in the latter though buyers were not increasing their limits meanwhile. In miscellaneous rubber concerns continued to attract attention at steadier prices otherwise no fresh features were recorded. Government securities were in good enquiry at higher levels. Following were the closing quotations:—

Government securities:—3½ per cent Government paper 68/4, 6 per cent bonds 1926 100/14, do 1927 101/1, do 1930 103/4, do 1931 103/14, do 1932 104/6, 6 per cent U. P. bonds 1926-41 103/2.

Cottons:—Benares Cotton and Silk 2/4.

Jutes:—Albion 485, Anglo India 393, Auckland 246/8 Bally 221/8, Budge Budge 446/8, Clive 37, Craig 4/10, Dalhousie 387, Delta 505, Fort William 384, Howrah 38/14, Hkumchand ord 9/8, Kamarhatty 555, Kankinarrah 436, Lansdowne 275/8, Lothian 412, National 30, Northbrook 50/8 Nuddea 44, Presidency 7/14, Reliance 58, Standard 397.

Coals:—Bansjorah 6/4, Bansra 11/4, Bhalgora 7/6, Burrakur 21/2, Gopalichuck 7/4, Kuardi 7/2, Samla and Kendra 7/6, Singaran B 4/4.

Miscellaneous:—Lever Brothers pref 9/8, Britannia Biscuits 7, Madan Theatres 2/10, Titaghur paper 3/1.

Tea Companies:—Dimakusi 19/8, Namburnadi 11/4, New Purunbari 10/4, Orang 11/12.

Exchange bank telegraphic transfer was one shilling five and fifteen sixteenth pence and demand bills were one shilling five and thirtyone thirtysecond pence.—A.P.

CASH BALANCES OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

(In thousands of Rs.)

Balance on	31st Jan. 1925.	28th Feb. 1925.
In District Treasuries	2,92,20	2,88,72
With the Imperial Bank of India	17,93,47	24,03,65
Total	20,85,67	26,92,37

Balance on	31st March 1925.	30th April 1925.
In District Treasuries	4,29,10	3,02,29
With the Imperial Bank of India	27,44,52	27,06,87
Total	31,73,62	30,09,16

INDIAN OVERSEAS TRADE.

BOMBAY, May 20.

The following monthly figures of Indian Overseas Trade have been received from the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence, Calcutta, for the month of April 1925:—

	Rupees lakhs
Total imports of private merchandise	1,847
Total exports of private merchandise	3,305
Net movement of treasure import	393
Total visible balance of trade, merchandise and treasure in favour of India	1,076*
Balance of remittances of funds adverse to India	28

*Excluding goods such as railway materials for State Railways under Company Management, which are not paid for in the ordinary way and cannot be taken into account in the balance of trade.

IMPORT EXPORT FIGURES.

CALCUTTA, May 20.

The total imports of private merchandise in April 1925 amounted to Rs. 7,847 lakhs and total exports including re-exports to 3,305 lakhs. The net imports of private treasure during the month of the report were 393 lakhs and the total visible balance of trade in merchandise and treasure was 1,076 lakhs in favour of India. The balance of the remittances of funds was minus 28 lakhs.—A.P.

BULLION

London, May 20.

Bars bought of the value of £900,000 and sold £10,000.

For Export:—

To India £57,000.

To Singapore £9,000.

GOLD

London, May 20...

Of the about £170,000 gold offered from South Africa during the last week, the whole amount was absorbed by the Continent and India.

NEW MEDICAL COLLEGE IN BOMBAY.

BOMBAY, May 21.

The Gordhandas Sunderdas Medical College of the Bombay Municipality will be opened on the 2nd June, 1925 in its new buildings at Parel, and not on the 2nd July as incorrectly announced in some of the local vernacular newspapers. Applications from students seeking admission to the new college will be considered by the Dean before that date.—A. P.

BANDRA SLAUGHTER HOUSE CASE.

INTERESTING POLICE EVIDENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANDRA, May 20.

The Bandra slaughter house case took an interesting turn yesterday when two Police Officers, Inspector Ring of the Bandra Police and Head Constable Ghirdari, were called as witnesses on behalf of the prosecution.

In this case Captain Flanders, the Superintendent of Markets, Bombay, has been charged by one Ulfad, a representative of the Goat Merchant's Association with having committed the offences of wrongful restraint, wrongful confinement, using threatening language, assault and theft of a list and a receipt book belonging to the Goat Merchants Association from the custody of the complainant (Ulfad). Kalekhan Ahmed Jungoo and Ramzan Nagdaji are also charged with aiding and abetting the accused No. 1.

Head Constable Girdhari stated that on 28th March last on seeing the crowd outside the house of accused No. 3 on the Bandra Main Road he went up to the place. The door of the room was partially open. On entering in he saw Capt. Flanders, the other two accused and several other persons inside the room. Some men accompanying Capt. Flanders told him to take charge of the complainant as he was arrested by the Sab in connection with some money matters. At that time, witness said, Ulfad also complained to him saying that the accused had harassed him, ill-treated him and unnecessarily detained him there. He also said that a paper containing some account of the Goat Merchants' Association was also forcibly taken from his pocket by Capt. Flanders. The Head Constable took the whole party to the bungalow of Inspector Ring.

Inspector Ring also gave evidence. He said accused No. 1 brought the complainant Ulfad to his bungalow and asked him to take up the matter against him. On hearing Capt. Flanders he thought that the allegation concerned the collection of monies with the intention of ultimately paying as a bribe. Witness said he told Capt. Flanders that he could do nothing in such a matter and that Capt. Flanders would do well to consult the Municipal Commissioner and file a direct complaint, if he was so advised. Mr. Ring further said that complainant Ulfad at the same time made a complaint to him that he had been harassed, beaten and illegally detained by accused No. 1. He added that accused No. 1 in his presence asked Ulfad the complainant to show him what monies he had in his pocket. While complainant was trying to do so a receipt book that was in his inner pocket was pulled out by accused No. 1. Accused No. 1 also brought to his notice a list and a receipt book saying they were concerned in the collection of monies

Further evidence is being recorded.

MUNICIPAL HAVILDAR ROBBED

CURIOUS INCIDENT IN A BANK

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANDRA, May 18.

An extraordinary incident recently occurred at the Imperial Bank of India. Ramji Tillo is an old man and has been in the service of the Bandra Municipality for the last 30 years. He is now, the Havildar. On Wednesday the 13th inst he was sent to the Bank to cash a cheque for Rs. 3,046. On presentation of the cheque the amount was handed to him in three bundles, two of Rs. 500 each. As he was counting the money, somebody near by, it appears, asked him, "What is the date to-day?" and he just turned round to answer that it was the thirteenth. This was merely a matter of a second or two, but when he again resumed counting he noticed that the two bundles of Rs. 500 each had disappeared. He immediately raised an alarm and enquiries were then and there instituted by the Bank officials who informed the Police of the occurrence. How the questioner became 'non est' no one can say. The matter is under Police investigation.

BANDRA'S POPULAR COLLECTOR

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANDRA, May 19.

On last Friday, Mr. E. W. Perry, the popular Collector of the Bombay Suburban District, whose headquarters was at Bandra, accompanied by his sister Miss Perry, went home by the Triestino Lloyd's s.s. "Alliquega." There was a large gathering at the bunder to wish them godspeed.

Mr. Perry has gone on leave to enjoy a well earned rest. The rumour that on his return he is to be posted to some other district has caused no small alarm among the residents here. The general feeling is that his transfer especially at this juncture would be a very great loss to the suburbs. This is the time when the District needs at its head an officer with an intimate knowledge of the various development schemes undertaken by Government. It is an open secret that the people are not enamoured of these Schemes and several acres of developed lands are still lying vacant. Many cases of intricate disputes with owners of land have yet to be settled and unless there is at the head an officer who could win the confidence of the people one feels that these development Schemes will receive a severe setback. Mr. Perry has an intimate acquaintance with the different schemes and for the time he has been here after the retirement of Mr. G. E. L. Carter he has done immense service in getting people to understand and appreciate the benefits of the schemes. In a good number of cases developed plots were taken up by individuals solely and entirely through the ingenious persuasion of Mr. Perry, which carried the impress of honesty of conviction.

BULDANA NON-BRAHMINS

MR DESHMUKH'S SPEECH CONDEMNED.

AMRAOTI May 20.

The second Buldana District Non-Brahmin Conference commenced at 3 p.m. yesterday under the presidency of Mr. Amritkar, B.A., LL.B., pleader of Morship. About 800 delegates from various parts of the district attended the Conference. There were more than 6,000 visitors.

After the Reception Committee Chairman's speech the president addressed for two hours.

In the evening resolutions began to be discussed and in all 22 resolutions were passed including expressions of condolence for Sir Theogaraya Chetty's recent death, the use of khaddar, the formation of a non-Brahmin ministry, recruitment of non-Brahmins in the services, removal of untouchablity, the Religious Endowment Bill, the condemnation of Mr. Ramrao Deshmukh's presidential speech at Satara and many other subjects. The Conference concluded at about 4 a.m. Most of the delegates proceeded to Wardha to attend the Non-Brahmin Provincial Conference of C. P. and Berar to be held on the 21st and 22nd under the presidency of Mr. Bagde, Vakil of Poona.—A.P.

MR. C. V. MEHTA ON LEAVE.

MR. LALUBLAI SAMALDAS TO ACT.

Yesterday's "Bombay Government Gazette" contained the following announcement:—

Under the provisions of section 86 of the Government of India Act, 1919, as subsequently amended, the Governor in Council is pleased to grant leave of absence for four months to the Hon. Mr. Chunilal Vijbhukhandas Mehta, Member of Council, with effect from the 23rd May 1925 or the subsequent date on which he avails himself of it

Under the provisions of section 92 (3) of the Government of India Act, 1919, as subsequently amended, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the Hon. Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas Mehta, C.I.E., to be a temporary Member of the Council of the Governor of Bombay, vice the Hon. Mr. Chunilal Vijbhukhandas Mehta proceeding on leave.

MRS. HODGKINSON.

DEATH OF PROMINENT BOMBAY CORPORATOR.

POONA, May 20.

Mrs. Maureen Shirley Hodgkinson, the well-known lady member of the Bombay Corporation who had been staying in the Poona Hotel for the last fort-night died this afternoon.

Mrs. Hodgkinson recently received the news of the death of her son in England and this appeared to have deeply affected her. As she suffered from insomia she was advised to come up to Poona for a change. The funeral will take place tomorrow morning.—A. P.

MUNICIPAL TAXES.

EXEMPTION FOR COUNCILLORS.

Mr. Lakhmidas Rowjee Tairsee has given notice of the following motion to be made at next meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation:—That the Municipal Commissioner be requested to report on the desirability or otherwise of exempting municipal councillors from payment of municipal taxes.

THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MADGAONKAR

Mr. G. D. Madgaokar, I.C.S., recently appointed Judge of the Bombay High Court, is due to arrive in Bombay to-day. By the P. and O. Narkunda Mr. Madgaokar is the first Indian Civilian to rise to the post of a a High Court Judge. He was born in 1869 and fraduated at the age of 16. He passed his I.C.S. in 1891 and returned to India on 2nd December 1892. After having served first as Assistant collector in Burma and thereafter as Assistant Judge and Sessions Judge at Ratnagiri, Broach, Surat, Thana and other places he recently held the post of Additional Judicial Commissioner in Sind.

Mr. Madgaokar belongs to a respectable Gowd Saraswat Brahman family in Bombay His father and uncle were prominent members of the Bombay Prarthana Samaj founded by the venerable Sir Ramkrishna Gopal Bhandarkar. They wrote several books on social and literary subjects and some of their devotional songs are still recited at the weekly Divine Services of the Samaj.

PILGRIMAGE TO BADRINATH.

Regarding state of the pilgrim routes to the Shrines in Garhwal, the Deputy Commissioner, Gharwal writes:—

Crossing of the Ganges at Lachhmanjhula is not expected to be practicable after 1st June, 1925.

(Continued from column 6)

committee of the W.I.F.A. selecting both these teams for the Second Division? It is a well known fact without mentioning any names that the stability of one or two teams is extremely doubtful and that these are at their wits end to obtain an entire eleven. Yet these are admitted on the feeble grounds that they have played before in the league. Here we have five teams whose keenness is beyond doubt and from these we have extracted the two best—the very cream. Now according to the decision of the W.I.F.A. only one of these teams can hope to enjoy this football season. It will indeed be hard luck on the loser who has proved to be a worthy lot. It seems that this is a case deserving of the consideration of the W.I.F.A. and should they decide in favour of the loser their action will not be unpopular.

The game was full of thrills and there was hardly a dull moment. In the first half the Gunners had slightly the advantage and opened the scoring through Hawley after a combined rush. The Infantrymen then got an opportunity when they were awarded a penalty but Long unfortunately banged it straight at Banks who manipulated it well clean. The interval arrived with the A.F.I. in arrears. After half-time the standard of football improved considerably and the spectators were treated to some good work. The A.F.I were more on the offensive now and Long equalised after Sneddon had done the spade work. D'Agorne on the wing was extremely useful his style being marked by those tactics which produce a class footballer. The right winger Mantle was the embodiment of solid team work and his runs down the line were spectacular as well as fruitful, the R.A. defence suffering many anxious moments. It was not long before an infringement by the goalie gave the infantry to take the lead following a free Long being again responsible. The game was now at an interesting stage and both sides were doing their best. A penalty against the A.F.I. saw H. Kelly equalising with a ground shot in the corner. Banks withstood the serious bombardment following as a gunner should and at least the R.A. can always rely on him between the sticks. Crisp was also good for the A.F.I. but his style did not inspire confidence. Both sets of halves worked well and in spite of extra time being played the score did not change. The match will be replayed on Saturday and an exciting tussle is sure to ensue.

B.B.R.A. Banks; Potts and Lindsay; Rogers, V. Kelly and Marshall; A. Kelly, Spilling, Hawley, E. Kelly and D. Lynn.

B.B.A.F.I. Crisp; Taylor and Lockland; Cohen, Leontzini and Thomas; Mantle, Mitten, Long, Sneddon and D'Agorne.

Referee. Sgt. Lowe, R.A.S.C.

SPORTING NEWS

LATEST BETTING ON DERBY.

LONDON, May 20.

The following is the latest betting on Derby:—

5 to 1 against Cross Bow, 6 to 1 Manna, 10 to 1 Conquistador, 100 to 8 Ptolemy (taken and offered), 100 to 6 Runnymede (offered), 20 to 1 Solario and Zionist (taken and offered), 25 to 1 Vicot and Bucellas (offered), 28 to 1 St. Becan (taken and offered).—Reuter.

DERBY AND OAKS' SCRATCHES.

LONDON, May 21.

Tresigny was scratched from Derby and Lucide Second from Oaks at nine this morning.—Reuter's Special.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

LONDON, May 20.

Melbourne.—In the Association football England beat victoria by 7 goals to nil.—Reuter.

COUNTY CRICKET MATCHES.

LONDON, May 20.

The following are the closing scores in County cricket matches that began to-day.—

SURREY vs. WARWICKSHIRE AT THE OVAL.

Surrey 442 (Hobbs 120 and Sandham 181 Calthorpe 4 for 55.) Warwickshire 18 for loss of no wicket.

ESSEX vs. GLOUCESTERSHIRE AT LEYTON.

Gloucester 177. Essex 134 for two.

DERBYSHIRE vs. YORKSHIRE AT CHESTERFIELD.

Yorkshire 137 for three. (Holmes 84 not out.)

SUSSEX vs. GLAMORGAN AT BRIGHTON.

Sussex 227; Glamorgan 8 for loss of no wicket.

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY vs. LEICESTERSHIRE AT CAMBRIDGE.

Cambridge 200 (Enthoven 50 and Meyer 52. Shipman 6 for 33.)

OXFORD UNIVERSITY vs. WORCESTERSHIRE AT OXFORD.

Oxford 364. (Stephenson 66, Legge 120 and Serrurier 64 not out.) Worcester 77 for loss of no wicket.

Match between Lancashire and Somerset was not played at Manchester.—Reuter.

MAHABLESHWAR POLO TOURNAMENT

On the Monday the R. F. A., Kirkee started plus 3 goals on the handicap.

In the first chukker from throw in, the Governor's Staff took the ball down and scored almost immediately through Major Lucas. The R. F. A. then took possession of the ball and carried it to the territory of the Governor's Staff but the ball went out. The Governor's Staff made repeated attacks on the R. F. A. goal but without success, until Risaldar-Major Lakhpat Singh scored towards the end of the chukker.

Governor's Staff 2 goals. R. F. A. 3 goals.

In the second chukker Lt.-Col. Jervis and Mr. Winslow of the R. F. A. both made determined efforts to put their side ahead but each time they were sent back by Major Lucas. Risaldar-Major Lakhpat Singh by a splendid run scored and put the score level. From throw in, Major Lucas put the Governor's Staff ahead by one goal. (4-3). From throw in, Risaldar-Major Lakhpat Singh took the ball to the mouth of the R. F. A. goal but Mr. Winslow cleared in time. Mr. Winslow then made a fine run and scored the only goal for his side with a beautiful shot. (4-4). Even play ensued for some time until Risaldar-Major Lakhpat Singh increased the lead for the Staff to 5-4.

In the third chukker from throw in, Major Lucas with a powerful hit scored almost immediately for the Governor's Staff. (6-4). After some up and down play Capt. Robinson got possession of the ball and just missed scoring. Soon after, Major Lucas passed to Capt. Robinson who scored (7-4). The Governor's Staff were all over their opponents and put on 3 more goals through Risaldar-Major Lakhpat Singh (1) and Capt. Robinson (2). Score, Governor's Staff. 10 goals R. F. A. 4 goals.

In the fourth chukker during the opening portion of the chukker, both goals were visited in turn. Major Lucas with a fine run scored. (11-4). From throw in, the Governor's Staff took the ball up to the mouth of the R. F. A. goal the ball going out side Major Crafton of the R. F. A. then took the ball to midfield but was sent back by Risaldar-Major Lakhpat Singh. Capt. Robinsn then scored with a beautiful run. (12-4). From throw in, the Governor's Staff pressed and Capt. Robinson nearly scored, the ball going outside but it was not long after that Capt. Robinson with a brilliant run scored the last goal for his side. At the end of the chukker, the score stood as under:—

Governor's Staff. 13 goals R. F. A. Kirkee 4 goals.

For the losers, Lt.-Colonel Jervis and Mr. Winslow played well against a decidedly stronger combination.

FOOTBALL IN BOMBAY.

ELIMINATING COMPETITION.

FINAL TO BE REPLASED.

A very interesting game was the result of the final match of the eliminating competition played on Thursday evening and an appreciative attendance applauded the bits of good play which were not few. In fact on the show put up by both the B.B. A.F.I. and the B.B.R.A. they are good enough to be placed alongside any of the teams which occupy the other places in the Second Division. Would it be too much to expect of the

(Continued in column 6)

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The Bombay Chronicle

FRIDAY, MAY 22, 1925.

HEARTLESS OBDURACY.

Credit must be given to the strikers of the North-West Railway for the restraint with which they have been struggling for their rights since 10th April. Because it is India, the authorities are able to defy all overtures of conciliation and obtain in peace the services of inexperienced and ill-conditioned blacklegs. The Agent and the Railway Union are now conducting a battle of communiques but the hopeless case of the authorities seems to retard the original flow of their bulletins. The provocation of the strike came from the side of local officers whose blunder could not in time be rectified by the Agent. Once the struggle is on, employers become lit with the hope of unconditional surrender. On account of the transient wave of fatigue over-spreading the country, the miseries imposed by meddlesome mandarins upon forty-thousand of their fellow-creatures have failed to attract sympathetic attention outside the area of suffering It is nothing short of oppression because the deadlock has been caused by the ill-will of the officials against the Railway Union and sustained by their antipathy to proposals of conciliation. In a general way it is the Railway Union that is being victimised. Instead of accepting the harmless suggestion of an enquiry into the grievances of the men, the employers are massing together all their munition of annihilative attack. Wholesale evictions, the application of Section 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code and the parade of soldiers, sum up the efforts of the railway-administration which claim the virtues of paternalism and sympathetic judgment whenever the rights of labour are mentioned in the legislature.

Now that the authorities will not deign to have a conciliatory enquiry, the prospect becomes bleak and forbidding. English workmen would in corresponding circumstances have precipitated a stunning crisis for the authorities, but it is the unique distinction of Indian strikes that incidents of violence and sabotage are insignificant The strikers have justified their case in the eyes of the public but they have to share the conditions of invertebrate languor which has overtaken their sympathisers. To realise the ruthlessness of the officers of the N. W. Railway, we should recall the genesis of the strike. Mr. Nanak Chand a trusted union delegate working at Rawalpindi was abruptly diminished by the Works Manager. It is notorious, and it is natural in the capitalist atmosphere of a foreign Government, that employers dislike trade-unions and condemn them for their initial defects; only the combinations of employers possess natal perfection. The summary dismissal of Nanak Chand was regarded by his fellow-workmen as an act of petty vindictiveness. They appealed to the Works Manager to reconsider the decision and informed the Divisional Secretary of the N. W. R. Union of the unhappy incident. Mr. M. A. Khan the Secretary arrived at Rawalpindi and after making due enquiries wired an appeal of the Agent at Lahore. Mr. Hall, the president of the Union, addressed a letter to the Agent but no reply was vouchsafed by that exalted functionary, The Works Manager was adamant and he declared a lock-out of 1200 men on 28th March. Let it be noted that these incidents preceded the declaration of the strike. On the same day an effort was made to represent the grievances of the workmen. Mr. Smillie, C. M. E. gave the curt reply "I locked them out", The Agent at Lahore assumed magisterial airs at the sight of the Union president, saying "I do not recognise you." The working Committee of the Union found the door slammed against their face repeatedly. The authorities were too proud to recognise them, and baulked at every turn the men took the legitimate step of declaring a strike Among the Civil Service there is some intimate jargon about the "Punjab head." The capital organ of the Punjab official tends to swell into monstrous dimensions. Theirs is not to reason why, theirs not to make reply, it is theirs to dash like bulls in the china shop. The disease cannot be localised, and the Punjab head of the Agent was responsible for the blunders that spread disaffection and failed to localise the disturbance at Rawalpindi. It is the Punjab fashion to describe articulate discontent as roaring rebellion Tact, understanding and fine shades have little meaning with them. The genesis of the strike reveals the arrogance of the authorities and the drudging patience of the workers. To the workers it is clear that the solidarity of their Union is at stake. The administration retorted with the recruitment of Tom, Dick and Harry and interminable bulletins about the insignificance of the strike. The very weight of injustice was sufficient to spread out the strike into many centres, and to-day from Karachi to Lahore the authorities who really incurred the strike are carrying on a war of attrition against the Union.

A State based upon the illicit doctrine of hollow prestige, is not likely to rush in with counsels of fair-play and conciliation. The Punjab head thrives on the fiction of infallibility and the Government have adopted the law-and-order attitude on behalf of the Agent. Though Nanak Chand was the victim of summary expulsion, to the Union the aim of the blow was transparent; the refusal of an enquiry and the insult offered to the Union confirmed their suspicious. Were the Union members prudent in espousing the cause of one individual? A Union exists for the defence of its meanest subscriber in face of wrongful attack. They did not threaten a strike, but merely asked for re-consideration. The strike was due to the foolish and persistent insolence with which the appeals of the Union were met. No wonder they are reluctant to be exposed and resent the idea of a board of conciliation. The Agent, like the errant Works Manatger, is all in all; he assumes the god, affects to nod. In the Legislative Assembly Sir Charles Innes thundered last March against Unions and representatives making much of the injustice done to individual employees. It all depends upon the seriousness of the grievance. Just after the War, Lord Weir and Major Brancker of the Air Force dismissed a poor girl-employee named Miss Douglas Pennant of the W. R. A. F. Many people alleged that it was an act of injustice to her. So serious was the discontent, that the House of Lords appointed a Select Committee to investigate what Sir Charles Innes would call "a measure of departmental discipline" Archbishops joined the demand for justice and the Select Committee vindicated Miss Pennant's character. We mention the incident to discredit the awesome doctrine that "disciplinary" measures taken against a poor individual should not be questioned on this side of the grave. Nanak Chand's dismissal is believed to be the result of atrocious petulance, and if the Government find it convenient to hide themselves behind the clap-trap of prestige, the Union at least, cannot ignore his victimisation. The surly treatment accorded to the N. W. R. Union is, however, characteristic of our pompous overlords. In February last, the members of the Assembly raised a debate on the subject and several instances of churlish conduct were quoted. Mr. N. M. Joshi recalled the incident of the G. I. P. Agent refusing to reply to the letters sent by the G. I. P. Union. Mr. Shanmukham Chetty pointed out how a local official refused to hear the representations of the S. I. R. Labourers' Union. The Agents do not lose a cubit of their stature by being civil. Last year, the O. and R. Railway Union submitted to their officials certain grievances in the most polite manner; the Union was thereupon disaffiliated by the Agent and put on the black list. If Agents are ill-mannered and spiteful just where they should be courteous and grateful for the discovery of abuses, what hope is there for the growth of trade-unions in the atmosphere of peace and goodwill? The Lahore Agent has been true to his tribe. We regret that the discussion of misconduct in the Assembly has not produced the slightest effect on the administration. If they follow a policy of provocation and hide-bound impudence and spurn the offer of conciliation, the Unions are not obliged to extirpate themselves. In the N. W. R. strike the authorites have the advantage of brutal strength, but its exercise is also the notice of its early extinction.

PUBLIC SERVICES COMMISSION.

It is no secret that one of the chief subjects on which Lord Birkenhead and Lord Reading are now furtively confabulating relates to the constitution of the Public Services Commission which, as our Simla correspondent pointed out yesterday, may be presented as a *fait accompli* to the Indian public at any moment. The problem has remained outstanding for a long time despite the importance attached to it by the bureaucracy. In order to give effect to the principles enunciated in the Montagu-Chelmsford Report about protecting the interests of the Services the first despatch of Lord Chelmsford's Government on the reforms recommended the appointment of a commission to protect the public services from political influence. Accordingly the Government of India Act provided in Section 96B for the establishment of a Public Services Commission to discharge "in regard to recruitment and control of the Public Services in India such functions as may be assigned thereto by rules made by the Secretary of State." The Functions Committee also held that the value of such a Commission would far outweigh the objections to it as judged by the experience of the Dominions and necessitated by the transfer of power to ministers. But the subject has been, in bureaucratic parlance, under correspondence ever since the passing of the Act until the Lee Commission reiterated the imperative need of establishing the statutory commission without delay. Indeed the Commission regarded its proposal under that head as "one of the cardinal features" of its report and "an integral and essential part of the whole structure" of its proposals for the future of the Services. The Commission's emphasis did not fail to have effect as we may discover from the fact that in the correspondence on its recommendations between the Government of India and the Local Governments, almost all provincial Governments, with the exception of the minority of the Executive Council in Bombay, accepted the proposition that "the integrity and efficiency of the Services should be protected by the constitution of a Commission" contemplated by the Reforms Act. In the resolution moved by Sir Alexander Muddiman on the Lee Report, that recommendation was embodied and it was characterised by the Home Member as "an essential part of the safeguards of the transferred Services."

We recapitulate the recent history of the proposal of the Commission to emphasise the imminent peril which faces the country to-day. For a decision on the matter will not and cannot be delayed any longer and the indecent haste with which the Government attempted to satisfy the clamours of the Services should prepare us for another prompt and effective action towards its further entrenchment. The importance of the question cannot, therefore, be minimised. While nobody would object to the constitution of such a Commission to regulate recruitment and service discipline in a self-governing and democratic country, the proposal of appointing one in the present political conditions of India is one that should be resisted with all the resources at our command. Since the Services in India are not an instrument of governance through popular will but a sacred Estate of the Realm which is the power behind the throne, a Commission to safeguard its rights and interests already sedulously protected by the Secretary of State is a superfluous anomaly; at best it is inopportune and at worst it is a machinery devised to secure the popular irresponsibility of the Services in opposition to the growing aspirations of the nation. Without a fundamental reconstruction in the relationship of the Services to the Legislature such as would be in consonance with the altered conditions and principles of the new constitution, and without a radical transformation of the existing system, we cannot accept the Commission. The Assembly's verdict on the Lee Report no less than the Minority Report of the Muddiman Committee were emphatic that the position of the Services *vis-a-vis* a self-governing India should be determined before any action was taken on the Lee Report. Not less important is the preliminary condition that control of the Secretary of State over the Services should pass to Delhi. It is clear from the Act that its framers desired that the Commission should owe its appointment to, and derive its authority from, the Secretary of State in Council; in fact, the Functions Committee remarked that his "responsibility would by this means be made more manifest" But if the proposed Commission is not to become a mere shadow, or worse still a body independent of the Central Government itself, it is essential that the statutory power of appointing such a Commission be vested in the Governor-General-in-Council and that the control of the All-India Services should pass entirely to the Commission. So long as the bureaucracy remains the Government of the country, so long as it prolongs the period of its paternal rule by obstructing political advance and so long as recruitment in England is not stopped instead of being stimulated the public cannot acquiesce to the proposal of a Commission based on false analogies of Dominions.

We are opposed to the very formation of the Commission but to those whose political sagacity bids them follow a plan of strategic retreats, the composition and functions of the Commission cannot be without interest. The Act provides for a central body of five members whose qualifications and emoluments are left to the discretion of Whitehall; the Lee Report while not infringing on that sacrosanct prerogative, recommended that it should have "men of the highest public standing", some of whom possess judicial or legal qualifications. The history of Government patronage makes of these words almost a mockery for we know what constitutes "public standing" in the eyes of the officials. It should be hence insisted that the Commission should have a majority of Indians with an Indian chairman, who have been distinguished for fearless and independent public service: not flunkeys, British ignoramuses and superannuated bureaucrats. The Lee Report elaborately deals with the functions of the Commission but we trust that the appointments made by promotion or nomination would be outside its purview. The British Civil Servant in India resents the restrictions against his becoming a Governor or an Executive Councillor though that is precisely what he should not be allowed to become. Flimsy complaints in this respect cannot be considered by the Commission or ministerial authority and legislature's power would be as much a sham in future as at present. Nor should the Commission be allowed to meddle in provincial affairs and sit in perpetual judgment between an embittered and powerful service and an effete minister That such central Commission was incompatible with provincial autonomy was, indeed, the main ground of Mr. Chintamani's opposition to its constitution. But whether separate provincial Commissions should be set up or the services of the central body should be utilised through provincial agencies is a question of machinery and one for the future to decide. Our immediate problem is not that of enunciating and readjusting the functions of a Commission which is being secretly constructed away from the glare of public opinion but that of definite and total rejection of another step-motherly body whose constitution is as premature as its development is fraught with disaster

Notes of the Day.

A "Futile Experiment."

Lord Plumer has been appointed High Commissioner and Commander-in-Chief of Palestine in succession to Sir Herbert Samuel whose tenure of office expires at the end of next month. The passionate outburst of Arab, both Muslim and Christian, nationalism during Lord Balfour's recent visit to Palestine and Syria has brought into relief the tragic failure of the attempt to enforce the Balfour Declaration in the teeth of a united people's opposition. Syria and Palestine were, after the war, mandated to France and England ostensibly for the benefit of the local population but in reality in order to satisfy their own interests according to a previous understanding and England proceeded to work for the benefit of the local population by trampling under foot their rights and cherished sentiments. The selection of Sir Herbert Samuel as the first High Commissioner left no doubt in the minds of the Palestinian Arabs and Christians that their interests were to be subordinated to those of the Jews. What the majority of the people of Palestine think of Sir Herbert Samuel's work among them was brought home to Mr. Amery in the petition which they presented to him the other day and in which they set out their grievances. But Britain, Mr. Amery told them, had no intention of abandoning what they described as the "futile experiment" of a Jewish National Home. The appointment of Lord Plumer as High Commissioner is symptomatic of this intention. Lord Plumer is a distinguished soldier and of the Second Army which he commanded during the war it was said that it was second to none. If his promotion from the Governorship of Malta to the High Commissionership of Palestine is merely a reward for his war services it argues indifference to the interests of the majority of the people of that unhappy country. If it means that Sir Herbert Samuel's subtle methods are to be replaced by a spell of "resolute government" it will only be a repetition of Lord Allenby's tragic failure in Egypt.

Into the Bureaucratic Parlour.

The Hon. Mr. C. V. Mehta, Revenue Member of the Government of Bombay, is the first Indian member of an Executive Council to avail himself of the advantages offered by the newly-enacted Leave of Absence Act, a cunning expedient calculated to extend the sphere of Civilian vested interests through acting appointments. He leaves for England to-morrow on four months' leave. His temporary successor, the Hon. Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, brings to the office exceptional ability and distinction. Born in a family of administrators, he acquired, as Revenue Commissioner of Bhavnagar State for several years, first-hand knowledge of the conditions of Indian ryots and the value of this knowledge was enhanced by his subsequent study of the land revenue questions of British India and by his pioneer work as the father of the co-operative movement in the Presidency. To this he adds a long and varied experience of public life inside as well as outside the legislatures and cultural attainments which distinguish him among the galaxy of Bombay's businessmen to which he belongs. But—and it is a very large but—Mr. Lalubhai's membership of the Government of Bombay will no more result in substantial benefit to the people than did the tenure of office of Sir Ibrahim Rahimtullah or Mr. Chunilal Mehta. For, however capable the Indian members may be, either their voice in the Executive Council is a cry in the wilderness or their good intentions are cleverly thwarted by the resourceful and all-powerful bureaucracy. In fact it is the bureaucracy rather than the people, which gains in the prolongation of its life by the nominal association in its work of distinguished Indians who—in many cases honestly—delude themselves with the hope of achieving great things for their countrymen from within the citadel. It is because the bureaucracy is conscious of this gain that it continually tempts gifted men like Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas to walk into its parlour: the success that attends its efforts in this direction is a measure of the country's misfortune.

A Rare Soul

The death of Mrs. Harry Hodgkinson at Poona deprives us of the services of a remarkable publicist. Though Bombay could not directly share the melancholy honour of her obsequies, there is general grief in the City that she has passed away at the prime of life She was winsome, cultured public-spirited; she worked in every cause of social welfare, striving to soften racial acerbities; she set a new example to European women who are all too prone to love the garish light of Eastern domicile; she gave of her best to the municipal development of Bombay; and in all the things she undertook, she combined the traits of energy and repose. Though she sought to bridge racial differences by trying herself to be unaware of them, she found her magnanimous spirit occasionally strained by the pressure of imperial emotion. It speaks volumes for our collective animosities that even she could not bear to think calmly of the Corporation giving an address to Mahatma Gandhi. Mrs. Hodgkinson was a proficient speaker and she was always keen on helping movements of civic welfare Protagonists of the Rent Act will miss her, while the champions of social amelioration, like child-welfare, will deplore her loss. As a writer of verse, she had acquired considerable merit. Her sonnets on the Taj and on the memory of her father showed that she had the strain of poetry and the glow of refined fervour in her being. Her death is a real loss.

THE SATARA CONFERENCE.

(BY L. B. BHOPATKAR)

I.

In these days when plain-speaking is held at a discount, it is not at all surprising if the proceedings of the Satara Conference are considered in some quarters as a veritable "Maharashtrian Revolt" against some of the present features of the Congress politics. It is undeniable that the Conference has raised a storm, which it will take some time to abate. One is almost tempted to liken it to a similar one that was kicked up after the memorable Conference held at Akola in 1921. But it is certain that the very critics of the Satara Conference after they return to their normal and proper frame of mind, will begin to think in terms of the resolutions passed at the said Conference, and will admit, though not publicly, at least to themselves, that Maharashtra is not after all such a bad province as they at first thought it to be. Because the Satara Conference has merely given expression to what an overwhelming majority of the No-changers and Swarajists do honestly feel and believe in.

Mr. Deshmukh's Address.

The three points, against which all criticism appears to be mainly directed, are:—Firstly, some statements made by Mr. Deshmukh in his presidential address; secondly, the resolution about the yarn franchise and thirdly, the resolution about the bill in the country and the means to remove it. It is proposed to deal with the first two points only in this article and to consider whether they really deserve the sort and manner of criticism which is levelled against them.

At the outset, I must frankly admit that it would have been far better if Mr. Deshmukh had delivered his address in English instead of in Marathi; and especially in view of the fact that a vernacular address only too often proves a very convenient weapon in the hands of some critics to strike a man with. But his justification lies in this that he had to deliver it to an audience mainly composed of the Marathi—knowing delegates and visitors. Taking the address as a whole, every impartial observer will have to admit that it not only contained a masterly review of the political situation in all its aspects and bearings, but had in it all the vigour and buoyancy of youth and the perfervid patriotism of a heart bleeding for his country. It was typical of a young, fighting Maratha, born and bred up in the noblest traditions of his race, and fed and reared on the highest modern ideas and ideals. It was couched in a language, so choice and lofty, and delivered with such inspiring eloquence, that it carried the whole audience with itself. Mr. Deshmukh analysed the whole situation with a Sur-

(Continued on page 8.)

STEPPING STONE TO GOVERNORSHIPS

SIR GEORGE'S SUCCESSION TO ALLENBY

JACK JONES' COMPLAINT.

LONDON, May 20.

In the House of Commons to-day, replying to Mr. MacDonald, Mr. Chamberlain stated that Gen. Allenby had informed him last autumn that he desired to be relieved of his duties as soon as public interest made his retirement possible. Mr. Chamberlain received the announcement of Gen. Allenby's intentions with great regret and at Mr. Chamberlain's request Gen. Allenby continued to hold the post of High Commissioner. His resignation had now been accepted and His Majesty had approved of the appointment of Sir George Lloyd to succeed Gen. Allenby. This implied no change in the policy of His Majesty's Government with regard to Egypt or Sudan.

Mr. Wedgwood Benn drew attention to the fact that when the question with regard to Gen. Allenby was asked on Monday the Foreign Office replied they had no information and asked how they were unable to tell the House but were able to tell the political agents of Sir George Lloyd's constituency.

Mr. Chamberlain said he had no knowledge of any information reaching the political agents and if it did so it was premature because decision was not taken then.

Mr. Jack Jones asked how long the House of Commons would be used as stepping stone for Colonial Governorships.

Sir Harry Brittain said: "You will get your turn yet." (Laughter).—Reuter.

SILK DUTIES.

ORIGINAL PROPOSALS MODIFIED.

LONDON, May 20.

The Chancellor of Exchequer announces that as the result of a series of conferences he proposes modifications of the scale of duties on natural and artificial silk in agreement with the Silk Association, London Chamber of Commrce and artificial silk interests.

The customs duty on the natural silk waste will be reduced from eighteen pence to a shillings per pound, customs duty on raw silk from four shillings to three shillings per pound, excise duties on artificial singles yarn and waste being reduced from half a crown to a shilling and six pence per pound respectively. The customs duty on singles yarn will be two shillings per pound, on waste, a shilling per pound, and on doubled and twisted thread three shillings per pound. Customs duty on imported artificial silk tissue remains three and six pence per pound. It has also been agreed that customs duty on made-up articles be reduced from 33 1/3 per cent. to ten per cent. where the value of silk component does not exceed twenty per cent. of the value of the article and to two per cent. where it does not exceed five per cent. Drawback rates appropriate to the new scale of duties have also been settled.—Reuter.

QUEEN'S VISIT TO WEMBLEY.

LONDON, May 20

Despite rain this morning the Queen paid a surpris visit to the Wembley Exhibition and toured through various pavilions including the Ceylon pavillion where Her Majesty purchased a number of blue sapphires, rubies, cateeys and other stones. The Queen spent longer time in the Ceylon pavillion in studying more about jewellery than any other exhibit at the Wembley Exhibition. Miss Pamela, daughter of Sir Stanley Bois presented the Queen with a boquet.—Reuter.

PENSIONS BILL CONTRIBUTION.

LONDON, May 20.

The House of Commons, by 277 votes to 112, has adopted the financial resolution relating to the Pensions Bill mentioned yesterday authorising a contribution of four million sterling for the year ending 31st May, 1927 and each of nine succeeding years and thereafter sums to be determined by Parliament.—Reuter.

KAFFIRS' WELCOME TO PRINCE.

LONDON, May 20.

King William's Town.—The Prince of Wales wearing the khaki uniform of Colonel of the Welsh Guards was enthusiastically cheered by a great gathering of 10,000 Kaffirs. His Royal Highness received many addresses and presented silver-mounted walking sticks to six Chiefs. Most of the Kaffirs wore red and brown blankets, and bead necklaces. Women had red-painted faces and were long skirts and short-sleeved and low-necked blouse. Costumes of some of the men were remarkable. One was clad in navy blue trousers, black evening-dress-waistcoat, double collar, black dress-tie and tail coat made of wild cat skins.

The Prince of Wales replying to the addresses referred to the difficulty of the racial problem in South Africa and urged the natives to make the fullest use of the splendid educational facilities.

Last evening, the Prince attended a dance where he was warmly received. He spontaneously acted as conductor of the orchestra which was then playing "Second to None".—Reuter.

DELHI EXPRESS DELAYED.

DELHI, May 20.

The G. I. P. express train from Bombay due to arrive here at 9-30 a.m. to-day reached here at seven in the evening. The delay was due to adesailment accident near Choki station last evening.—A. P.

HINDENBURG GOVT.

NO CONFIDENCE MOTION REJECTED

SOCIALIST MOVE DEFEATED.

Berlin.—The Reichstag has rejected the Socialist motion of no-confidence in Government by 214 votes to 129. Twenty-five members abstained from voting.—Reuter.

EARL OF YPRES

LITTLE HOPE OF RECOVEY

LONDON, May 20.

An unexpected bulletin says that the Earl of Ypres is sinking and there appears little hope of his recovery.—Reuter.

SURPRISING RALLY.

LONDON, May 21.

The Earl of Ypres made a surprising rally this morning and managed to obtain a little sleep.—Reuter.

LORD PLUMER.

HIGH COMMISSIONER OF PALESTINE

LONDON, May 20.

It is officially announced that the King has approved of the appointment of Lord Plumer as High Commissioner and Commander-in-Chief of Palestine in place of Sir Herbert Samuel whose tenure of office will expire at the end of June.—Reuter.

PRESS GRATIFIED.

LONDON, May 21.

Field-Marshal Plumer's appointment has been the occasion of laudatory articles in the Press. The "Daily Telegraph's" diplomatic correspondent says: "It may be the appointment is unconnected with the present uncertainties regarding the Iraq boundary, but it is none the less remarkable how widely the appointment is regarded as having marked the bearing on certain unpleasant possibilities in the Middle East generally and more particularly around Mosul, though it is admitted that the Turkish invasion of Iraq is most unlikely." The writer says "it is gratifying to know that we possess in Field-Marshal Plumer an eminent soldier upon whose judgment reliance could be placed in emergency."—Reuter's Special.

[Field Marshal Lord Plumer was born on March 18, 1857 and entered the Army in 1876. He served on the Red Sea Littoral in 1884 and in 1896 commanded a mounted regiment in the Matabele Campaign for which he was promoted Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel. Before the outbreak of the South African War in 1899 he was sent out to the Cape on special service and he raised the Rhodesian field force, which he commanded during the early months of the contest. He assisted in the relief of Mafeking and was promoted Colonel, appointed A.D.C. to the Queen and given the C. B. In the later stages he was constantly in command of a column or a group of columns and he was promoted Major-General on the conclusion of hostilities. He commanded a brigade at home from 1902-04, promoted Lieutenant-General in 1908 and placed in charge of the Northern Command in 1911. In May 1915 Sir Herbert Plumer was selected to lead the II Army on the Western Front, and shortly afterwards he was promoted General. In 1916 he was given the G.C.M.G. for his services. On 7th June 1917 he gained a signal victory at Messines on the opening of the Flanders offensive for which he was given the G. C. B. Three months later he assumed charge of the operations east of Ypres. From November till March he commanded British troops in the Valley of the Po in Italy; then he was summoned back to Flanders to resume leadership of the II Army just before the great German offensive started. His army took a very prominent part in the operations by which Belgian Flanders was recovered from the invaders. For his services in the War he was raised to the peerage as Baron Plumer of Messines and of Bilton, was promoted Field Marshall and received a grant of £30,000. He subsequently commanded the British forces on the Rhine for a short time and in June 1919 went out to Malta as Governor and Commander-in-Chief, in which posts he remained till 1924.]

ITALY'S FOREIGN POLICY.

MUSSOLINI ON GUARANTEE PACT.

ROME, May 21.

An important pronouncement on the proposed Guarantee Pact was made by Sgr. Mussolini in the course of a debate on the foreign affairs at the Senate yesterday when he said that there could be no question of a triple pact only, but at least a quintuple pact which with other possible pacts should be arrived at under the aegis of the League of Nations with Germany as a member. He favoured granting Germany a permanent seat on the Council of the League. Sgr. Mussolini expressed the opinion that not only the frontier of the Rhine, but also that of Brennero should be guaranteed. He strongly opposed Austro-German union on ground that it would mean that Germany would control a most powerful bloc in Central Europe. The Premier added that Italy was not disturbed by Gen. Hinderburg's election which might lead to that conciliation which only firmly established Governments could effect.—ne

"UNFAIR."

Sgr. Mussolini said that Italy's war debt was 100 milliard lire of which fifty milliards were due to America who, contrary to the reports in the press, had not presented any official demand for opening of immediate negotiations for liquidation of the debt; but friendly non-official conversations had occurred. Italy would do its utmost to meet her debts as far as her economic situation permitted but in view of Italy's great sacrifices in war and the fact that her wealth was only one-fifth that of France and incomparable with that of Britain, Italy was entitled to something more than a most favoured nation treatment and if a moratorium was accorded to other nations he would ask for a still longer moratorium for Italy. It was manifestly unfair to give a conquered nation like Germany better treatment than that accorded to one of the Allies.—Reuter.

BOULTON BROTHERS

CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS

ALLIANCE BANK SECURITIES.

LONDON, May 21.

At the examination in the Bankruptcy Court of the members of Messrs. Boulton Brothers on February 11 last, it was stated that the deficiency in the assets to meet the liabilities amounted to £2123 thousand. The failure was attributed to the general collapse of industrial securities. Counsel for the Alliance Bank of Simla intimated that his clients proposed to take criminal proceedings against the debtors in respect of the securities of the value of about £680 thousand lodged with Boulton Brothers as cover for any advance.—Reuter's Special.

"ASUKA MARU" AT SHANGHAI.

11000 BALES OF DAMAGED COTTON.

SHANGHAI, May 21.

The Japanese steamer "Asuka Maru" bound from Bombay to Kobe has arrived here with about 11,000 bales of cotton damaged by fire and water. The fire which occurred during the discharge of cargo from number two hold has been extinguished.—Reuter's Special.

GOLD TO AUSTRALIA.

HALF MILLION STERLING WORTH FROM CAPE TOWN.

MELBOURNE, May 21.

The P. and O Steamship Company's steamer the "Benalla" has arrived here with half a million sterling worth of bullion from Cape Town.—Reuter's Special.

ROBBING INDIAN JEWELLERS.

FOUR PERSONS ARRESTED IN PARIS.

PARIS, May 21.

Newspapers state that the police have arrested four men a Rumanian, a Russian, a American and an Englishman on charge of stealing jewels valued at 700,000 francs from seven Indian jewel merchants.—Reuter.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR.

GENEVA CONFERENCE OPENS.

GENEVA, May 21.

The seventh annual session of the International Labour Conference of the League of Nations opened to-day. Dr. Benes of Czecho-Slovakia was elected President. The Selection Committee to determine the procedure was appointed consisting of twelve Government representatives and six representatives, each, of employers and workers including the British, Indian and Canadian Government delegates, British and South African employers' delegates and British workers delegates with Indian employers' and workers' delegates as substitutes.—Reuter.

SOFIA THEATRE BOMB OUTRAGE.

3 MEN SENTENCED TO DEATH.

SOFIA, May 21.

The Tribunal has sentenced to death Proudkine, an ex-Prefect of Police and also Patamanski and Loukog in connection with the bomb outrage at the Odeon Theatre.—Reuter.

RIFFIS CONTEST EVERY INCH.

ARRIVAL OF FRENCH REINFORCEMENTS.

PARIS, May 21.

A communique issued here says that a message from Fez states that General Colombat's column succeeded in reprovisioning Por post in Biban after a desperate fight, the Riffis contesting every inch. The French advanced under the support of artillery and took number of enemy trenches at the point of the bayonet. Considerable hand-to-hand fighting also took place.

General Lyautey's Chief of the Staff announces that sufficient reinforcements have arrived to enable the French to launch an offensive.—Reuter.

FATAL AEROPLANE CRASH.

CAPTAIN AND PILOT KILLED.

SIALKOT, May 21.

The report of an aeroplane crash resulting in the death of Captain G. Rich and Pilot has reached here. Authentic details are awaited.—A.P.

ITALIAN AVIATOR LANDS AT MERGUI.

RANGOON, May 20.

The Italian aviator who left Tavoy yesterday for Puket landed at Mergui at 6 p.m. yesterday probably on account of bad weather and is still there.

UNITED CONGRESS

HOPES MUCH BRIGHTER

MRS. NAIDU'S SUCCESSFUL EFFORTS.

BOMBAY, May 21.

Hopes of a united Congress seem to be much brighter now than ever before within the last twelve months. Notwithstanding the break up of the Committee of the All Parties' Conference, the trend of current political thought indicates to another attempt at re-establishing unity between different political parties. Mrs. Naidu who is understood to be the originator of the idea started inviting opinions as early as April; and it appears that response has been gratifying. Mr. V. J. Patel is said to have expressed willingness to move for the disbandment of the Swaraj Party, provided other parties are willing to do the same in respect to their own institutions with a view to establish the supremacy of the Congress.

Authentic information goes to show that negotiations are in progress between the Hindu Sabha and the Muslim League on the question. Mr. V. J. Patel had a long interview with Mr. Sastri during the latter's recent visit, although the result of the conversation is kept confidential. Other Swarajist leaders also seem to have had interviewed Mr. Sastri. In all probability, a conference of leaders including Messrs. Jinnah, Malaviya, and Gandhi, Mrs. Besant, Mr. Sastri and others will shortly be held. Mrs. Naidu was intending to call such a conference during Mr. Sastri's visit to Bombay, but had to abandon it for the time, owing to her ill-health which necessitated her going to Hyderabad.—A. P.

GANDHIJI AT DINAJPUR.

APPEAL TO MARWARIS.

DINAJPUR, May 21.

Mr. Gandhi arrived here this morning from Mymensingh and was given an ovation by a large crowd. He was presented with five addresses including one from the Municipality and one from the district board. He attended a spinning demonstration and congratulated those who took part on their high standard and then visited the Congress office. He appealed to the local Marwaris to help the Congress with funds for the Charkha and Khaddar propaganda and asked the municipality to help in the education of Methar children.

Mr. Gandhi will leave Dinajpur this evening for Bogra.—A. P.

"WORSE THAN NOTHING."

MAHATMAJI AGAINST HALF KHADDAR

MYMENSINGH, May 20.

On account of inclement weather Mahatma Gandhi could not attend the public meeting this evening. A large number of people came to see him at the palace of the Maharaja.

Replying to the address of the Municipality and the District Board yesterday Mahatma Gandhi re-iterated his faith in the triple programme, i.e. Spinning, Hindu-Moslem unity and removal of untouchability. He characterised that "half khaddar is worse than nothing."

Mahatma Gandhi visited to-day the Khaddar exhibition in the palace. He will start for Dinajpur to-day and will reach there to-morrow.—A.P.

CONGRESS WORK IN U. P.

KISAN AWAKENING.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

SULTANPUR, May 19.

Congress activities have begun here in right earnest. Pandit Misra of Allahabad, the General Secretary of the U. P. Provincial Congress Committee is touring in the eastern districts of the province. Recently he visited many places in Gorakhpur and Basti districts. On the 10th, 17th, and 18th Pandit Misra accompanied by Babu Ganpatsahai, President District Congress Committee and the local Swaraj Party visited Baransa, Pyagipur and Dendpur respectively in the Sultanpur district. The audience, in every meeting consisted of thousands of Kisans and Zamindars. Everywhere the Congress programme of Hindu-Muslim unity, Untouchability, and Spinning was explained and people were asked to be fearless, patriotic, and make all the necessary sacrifices for regaining India's freedom. The audience, everywhere was told, in the best interest of the country and with a view to hasten the advent of Swaraj, to send in the coming elections, only truly patriotic men set up or approved by the Congress and the Swaraj Party within it, as members of the District Boards and the Legislatures. At every meeting Kisans evinced an impatient desire to have a darshan of Mahatma Gandhi. In Eastern Oudh Districts the Kisan movement has revived and a large number of meetings are held in Fyzabad, Sultanpur, and Pratapgarh districts. Their cry this time is Occupancy—tenancy with heritable and transferable rights for Oudh Kisans. A monster meeting of the Kisans is to be held to-morrow at Tanda in Fyzabad district and about thirty to forty thousand Kisans are expected there. Pandit Misra of Allahabad is starting for Tanda to-morrow morning to attend that meeting.

EMPIRE DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE

LONDON, May 20.

In the House of Lords to-day Lord Balfour announced that Government proposed to set up a committee analogous to the Committee on Imperial Defence which would deal with the great problems of Empire development.—Reuter.

"FIRED IN SELF DEFENCE"

MR. WELINKAR'S THEORY

BAWLA'S "UNLICENSED" PISTOL

DEFENCE ADDRESS IN MURDER TRIAL.

At the Special Criminal Sessions yesteday at 11-30 a.m. Mr. Justice L. C. Crump continued hearing of what is called the Bawla Murder Case.

The accused in the case were:—

(1) Shafi Ahmad Nabi Ahmad (26 years), Risaldar, Mounted Police, Indore.

(2) Pushpasheel Balwantrao Ponde (23 years), Mankari, Indore.

(3) Bahadurshaw Mahomedshaw (20 years), motor driver, Indore.

(4) Akbar Shaha Mahomed Shaha (23 years), Indore.

(5) Shamrao Rawaji Dighe (28 years), Captain, Air Forces, Indore.

(6) Mumtaz Mahomed Syed Mahomed 25 years), Sub-Inspector, C I. D., Indore.

(7) Abdul Latif Moyuddin (25 years) motor driver, Indore.

(8) Karamat Khan Nizam Khan (28 years) Pay Sergeant, Imperial Lancers, Indore.

(9) Anandrao Gangaram Phanse (32 years), Adjutant-General, Indore State Forces.

THE CHARGE SHEET.

The charges read out to the accused by the Clerk of the Crown were as under:—

(1) That accused Nos. 1 to 9, between the middle of October, 1924 and the middle of January 1925 at Bombay, Poona and other places, were parties to a criminal conspiracy to commit the offence of kidnapping Mumtaz Begum from British India;

(2) That accused Nos 1 to 9 between the middle of October 1924 and January 1925, were parties to a criminal conspiracy to kidnap Mumtaz in order that she might be forced or knowing that she was likely to be forced to illicit intercourse;

(3) That accused Nos. 1 to 8 on or about January 12, 1925, at Bombay did attempt to kidnap the said Mumtaz Begum,

(4) That accused Nos. 1 to 8 on the same date did attempt to kidnap Mumtaz but she might be forced to illicit intercourse;

(5) That accused Nos. 1 to 8 did commit murder by intentionally causing the death of A. K. Bawla by shooting him with a pistol and did aid and abet each other in the commission of the said murder which was committed in pursuance of the said conspiracy and as a probable consequence thereof;

(6) That accused Nos 1 to 8 on or about 12th January did attempt to commit the murder of Lt. Saegert and did aid and abet each other in the commission of the said offence;

(7) That accused Nos. 1 to 8 did cause grievous hurt to Mumtaz by a dangerous weapon namely a jack knife and did aid and abet each other in the commission of the offence which was committed in pursuance of the said offence;

(8) That accused Nos. 1 to 8 did cause hurt to Lt. Saegert by means of a pistol and knife and did aid and abet each other;

(9) That accused Nos. 1 to 8 did cause hurt to K. E. Mathew by means of a pistol and did aid and abet each other;

(10) That accused Nos. 1 to 8 were members of an unlawful assembly whose common object was to kidnap from British India Mumtaz and at the time the murder was committed in prosecution of the said common object, the members thereof knew that it was likely to be committed in prosecution of the said common object;

(11) That accused No. 9 did abet the commission of the murder of A. K. Bawla in pursuance of the said conspiracy to which he was a party;

(12) That accused No. 9 abetted the commission of the attempt to murder Lt. Saegert.

The Advocate-General, Mr. J. B. Kanga, with Mr. M. K. M. Kemp appeared for the Crown; Mr. K. F. Nariman watched the case on behalf of Mumtaz Begum. Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta with Mr. Nadkarni appeared for accused No. 1, Mr. S. G. Velinker for accused Nos. 2 to 8 Mr. M. A. Jinnah with Mr. G M. Gupte appeared for accused No. 9

The following gentlemen made up the special jury: Messrs. B. B. Diwanji, D. R D. Sethna. D. B. Karani, R. D. Morarji. A. Ezra, G. S. Nicholl, G. C. Pocock, P. P. Mistry and D. M. Mirza Mr. Ruttonsey D. Morarji was foreman of the jury.

Mr. Velinker continuing his address to the jury on behalf of accused Nos. 2 to 8 said there were a number of telegrams sent by Mumtaz to Indore. She sent a telegram to Zakaulla the A.-D.-C. to the Maharaja of Indore. The first telegram informed the people at Indore that her health was good, and asked for the news of the Maharaja's health. A reply was received to this from Indore "I am coming Maharaja's health is not good." On April 2, 1924, Mumtaz sent a telegram to Indore: "All well reply health; Sadoo Huzuris came. Contents known." It was plain from these telegrams that Mumtax, Zakaulla and the Maharaja were not on unfriendly terms on that date.

After the letter of May 10, 1924, there was no communication between Kamlabai and Indore. On the 28th December, 1924, only three days before the beginning of the new year, Natanjan in a letter to Zakaulla wrote asking for permission from the Sarkar for bringing Mumtaz to Indore. It also said that Mumtaz was entirely innocent and that she was willing to go to Indore of her own free will. They were not concerned with the purity or otherwise of the notions. What they were concerned with was this—that Mumtaz was willing to go to Indore. On the 4th January, Mahomed Ali wired to Hubba from Khandwa that he had come to Khandwa and was in the waiting-room there. Counsels' explanation of all these telegrams and letters was—that because extradition proceedings were started against Mumtaz for criminal breach of trust of jewellery worth Rs. 2,60,000. her father commenced negotiations with the Indore Durbar. All these telegrams showed that because of these pending proceedings. Mumtaz wanted to tell the Indore people that she was willing to go back to Indore. The accused were, therefore, helping Mumtaz to go back to Indore and they had no intention of using any force for that purpose. What were the facts in proof of the case urged on behalf of the prosecution that the probable consequence of this conspiracy to take away Mumtaz was the murder of Bawla. The inference was that these people came there to murder Bawla because a Kukri, and other weans were found on the place of murder. Assuming that one or two persons had firearms did it prove that the other persons knew that those persons had those firearms. They had also no proof to show that the accused knew that the probable consequence of the conspiracy would be murder.

Counsel then explained the story as was put forward by the prosecution, and said it was stated that the two cars bumped against each other, some men jumped out of the red car, and abused the occupants of the other car and then fired some shots at them without any provocation or resistance. It was the story of Mumtaz that while all those people were shooting Bawla sat there quietly like a worm. The picture supplied Mathew and Mumtaz lacked details, and they wanted them to believe that Bawla did not put up any resistance. Any body in the position of Bawla, with a woman besides him, would have put up a resistance. The object was merely to take away Mumtaz and not to murder. Why would they carry firearms. When the accused had to deal with only a few men. Who were there in the car? There was Bawla who was silent. Mumtaz was a delicate woman. Referring to Mathew's spare physique, Mr. Welinkar described him as a "miserable specimen of humanity" very weak as they might have seen him in the box, the cleaner had gone away and the chauffeur was a conspirator. Why did they require all these men to deal with three or four men, and why should they bring fire arms to attack them? Counsel asked them to reject the theory as untenable. It was said by the prosecution that the defence had tried to besmirch the fairness of Bawla by saying that he kept fire arms without a license. There was nothing in that, said Counsel, for people did keep fire arms without licences, and there was no moral turpitude attached to this. People did keep firearms without a license and everybody knew it for they shunned the Licensing officers as they shunned the Income-tax Collector, for that matter. He asked the jury to give no credence to what the prosecution had said in this regard.

BAWLA'S UNLICENSED PISTOL.

Counsel submitted that Bawla must have opened fire first with the pistol in his possession, and that he had more than one pistol. That pistol he must have dropped on the road and it might have disappeared from there as police had kept no watch at the place at the time. The probability was that Bawla had a pistol and that he fired it in the fight on his assailants. In that case it had on important bearing on the charge of murder and abetment of murder. The injury of Bawla must have proved that the shot was fired while Bawla was standing, for the hood of the car was up and the shot could not have been fired from behind. It was not improbable that the shot was fired from behind, but his theory was that either Bawla must have been standing at the time the shot was fired at him, or that the shot was fired from a higher position, otherwise it would not have penetrated his body in the manner it had done. He asked the jury to hold that firing would not have been resorted until and unless Bawla had offered resistance by opening fire and that some one must have fired in self-defence. That fact disproved the charge of murder and abetment of murder. But after all these arguments of conspiracy were based on the assumption that Mumtaz was to be kidnapped without her consent and by use of force. But the prosecution had to prove that she was not willing to go to Indore, and that had not been done. If

(Continued on next page.)

N. W. RLY. STRIKE

ENTERS NEW STAGE

EVICTIONS AT KARACHI AND LAMUSA.

LAHORE, May 20.

The North Western Railway strike situation is unchanged. A Union communique states: Traffic staff of Samastta and some other small stations have also joined the strike. The permanent way men from Jhimpur to Kotri, a track of 32 miles, are also on strike. Evictions have been carried out at Karachi and Lamusa.—A. P.

KALKA-SIMLA RLY. MEN CEASE WORK.

NO CHANGE AT LAHORE.

LAHORE, May 21.

Mr. Miller, North Western Railway Union leader wiring to-day from Kalka, says that shops and shed workers of Kalka-Simla railway have ceased work. Enquiries made at Lahore show that the strike is continuing and that there is little or no change.

The railway authorities, however contradict the news published by the Union that Moghalpura stores have also joined the strike, and say that there has been no strike in the stores and the work there is going on smoothly.

Congress and Khilafat leaders are exhorting the strikers in Lahore to remain firm and not to yield till their grievances are redressed.—A.P.

PRESIDENCY JUTE MILL STRIKE.

SLIGHT DISTURBANCE REPORTED.

CALCUTTA, May 21.

The strike in the Presidency Jute Mill Rishra still continues. There was a slight disturbance yesterday. Some hundred and fifty men, it is reported collected and threw stones at the mill, and damaged some glass panes. The mill is under police guard.—A. P.

S. I. RLY.

REDUCTION IN 3RD CLASS FARE.

(From our Correspondent.)

MADRAS, May 21.

I understand that Mr. B. C. Scott, Agent of the South Indian Railway Company has recommended the reduction of half a pie per mile in the third class mail fares and that the recommendation will be accepted and brought into force on the first June next.

FILMS FOR WEMBLEY CASE.

ALLEGED BOGUS CONCERN.

CALCUTTA, May 21.

The Chief Presidency Magistrate resumed the hearing of the case against Collin Campbell Rogers and Mrs. Nora Campbell Rogers on charges of alleged conspiracy and cheating in connection with the production of films for Wembley. The Public Prosecutor said that he was now in a position to put in the original telegram sent from England to Bombay and that it should be kept in the court.

Mr. C. Mackay was cross-examined by the defence counsel. He said he was an ordinary salesman in Remington and Co., but left their service by the end of March. He was not dismissed but was asked to go back to Bombay as Mrs Rogers and Dudley Rogers had gone to Mr. Patridge, the Manager of Remington Company and told him that he, the witness was trying to blackmail them. Then he went to Bombay. He was not at first sure whether the firm of the accused was a bogus one or not, but by the middle of February he was satisfied that it was a bogus concern. He heard that the son had disclosed the matter about the forged letter. He informed the police accordingly but they would not receive the information without any proofs. By the end of February or the Beginning of March he left the Rogers house where he had stayed for about a month. The son owed him some money, but he did not sue him in the civil court as he trusted it was a criminal matter. Then he complained to the police of his being cheated. He did not take any proceedings in Bombay. He saw the forged letter while he was dining with them. He complained at Hare Street against Collin Rogers, but the police refused to receive the complaint.

Preston was then cross-examined and the case stands adjourned.—A. P.

PRICE OF RUBBER.

LONDON, May 20.

The Secretary of the Rubber Association announces that a meeting of the Committee of Association at Manchester passed a resolution expressing the opinion that the present price of raw rubber was unjustifiable, asserting that the legislative restriction on export of crude rubber was devised with the object of stabilising the price of standard quality of smoked sheet between fifteen and eighteen pence per pound. and therefore considering that that present scheme should be drastically modified in such a manner as to reduce the price of rubber within these limits.—Reuter.

CALCUTTA-MADRAS TELEGRAMS.

THREE MORE DAYS FOR THROUGH COMMUNICATION.

SIMLA, May 21.

The Department of Posts and Telegraphs reports that in the neighbourhood of Gunnavaram all telegraph lines and posts have been completely wrecked over a distance of thirty miles. It is impossible to get local labour to assist in the reconstruction and gangs of over 100 workmen are being sent from Bezwada and Ellore. It is feared that through telegraphic communication between Calcutta and Madras would not be restored for another three days; meanwhile trake is being directed via Bombay and the Rangoon-Madras wireless.—A.P.

BEZWADA MASULIPATAM DISLOCATION.

MADRAS, May 20.

Mr. A. A. Biggs, Agent, M. and S. M. Railway, interviewed by the Associated Press, made the following statement about damages sustained by the railway during the recent cyclone in the Circars. The first serious indications of the cyclone were encountered at Stuartpuram station 216 miles north of Madras where the roofs of signal cabins had been blown off some distance into the adjoining fields and certain amounts of damage done to the staff quarters. Proceeding northwards the evidence of the severity increased and it became apparent that not only exceptionally heavy rain had fallen, but that this had been accompanied by wind of very high velocity.

TENALI TO AMPAPURAM.

From Tenali northwards all stations were more or less damaged, signal fencing and offices being either seriously damaged or totally destroyed but the rolling stock suffered very little damage. The greatest force of the cyclone appears to have been experienced between Gunadala and Gennavaram stations of Bezvada. Here the main line was badly scoured in many place, but fortunately although for miles the storm water had banked against the railway it had topped the bank only in a few places and no actual breach was made for about twenty miles north of Bezwada. The signals at the stations are broken down while every building has suffered extensive damage of one sort or the other. Northwards from Ampapuram to Fllore the damage done was of a minor character. On the whole distance from Tenali to Ampapuram the telegraph lines had collapsed over distances of half mile or more and portions of lines still standing were so damaged and broken as to cause considerable difficulty in effecting repairs.

BEZWADA-MASULIPATAM BRANCH SUFFERS MOST.

The Bezwada-Masulipatam branch has suffered more damago than any other portion of the line, the flood having in some places covered the embankments to a height of four feet above the rains. Some portions of permanent way of this branch were broken off and washed away to a considerable distance in the adjoining fields and here also great damage was caused to all classes of buildings and signals. I do not think the traffic will be resumed on this branch within fourteen days, although every endeavour is being made to restore communications as early as possible. As a rough estimate we may put the cost to the railway of the damage done by the cyclone approximately at Rs. 2,00,000. Although a number of the railway staff suffered minor injuries only one death is reported, that of a cooly. The staff of the railway did the work of restoring the communications under great difficulty and the credit is due to the Indian Telegraph Department for the expedrtious manner in which they collected the staff and material and enabled the block working to be resumed along the line from Tenali to Ampapuram in a short time.—A. P.

CENTRAL SIKH COMMITTEE

SIKH WOMEN DEMAND FRANCHISE.

LAHORE, May 20.

A Montgomery message states:—A special meeting of Sikh ladies of Montgomery town assembled in the local Gurudwara, entered an emphatic protest against the denial of the right to Sikh women to vote for the election of the members of the Central Committee under the new Gurudwara Bill and requested the Government to grant franchise to Sikh women. They threatened agitation in case their right was not recognised.—A.P.

SOLICITOR PROHIBITED FROM PRACTISING FOR SIX MONTHS.

LONDON, May 20.

The Privy Council has prohibited Mr. John Dalgado, Solicitor, from practising before the Council for six months on the ground that while acting as a solicitor for the respondent in an important appeal from Bengal with regard to mining rights he received from his client 3,476 sterling on account of costs but omitted to instruct counsel, with the result that the appeal was dealt with in default of any appearance on behalf of the respondent.

The Council has given Mr. Dalgado the libtry to apply for the removal of his suspension if at any time during that period he could satisfy the Board that he had indemnified his client against any loss due to his omission.—Reuter.

TROTZKY'S REHABILITATION.

LONDON, May 21.

M. Trotzky has advanced a further step in his rehabilitation and has been elected together with Mm. Kameneff, Rykoir, Znievieff and othuer prominent persons as a member of the Executive Council of the Union of the Soviets at the Soviet Congress which has just concluded at Moscow.—Reuter.

"FIRED IN SELF DEFENCE."

(Continued from previous page.)

one of the men wanted to kidnap Mumtaz, if did not prove that others were aware of the fact. In fact the murder of Bawla could not have entered into the scheme of things of the accused in this case. He thought it was absurd that they who were trying to take Mumtaz for somebody else's pleasure would deliberately cause hurt to her or disfigure her. It was an altogether ridiculous proposition to believe. Counsel thought the injuries on Mumtaz were the result of the blows aimed at Bawla; at the time he was trying to protect her the blows that were aimed at Bawla fell on her during the scuffle. The chargo of conspiracy to kidnap must fail in face of her willingness to go to Indore as was shown from the perusal of her father's letter to Zakaulla and Hubba Pailwan at Indore

"NO MORE THAN A PIMP"

Coming to the evidence of Allabux Counsel said this man had come in the witness box sailing under the colours of an honest man, but the rogue was very soon unmasked, and it was found that he was nothing more than a pimp, and it was he who took his own neice to Bawla and pimped for him.

"NO CONSPIRACY TO MURDER."

Counsel then adversely commented on the evidence of this witness and pointed out discrepancies in it. The witness had now come there as the protector of the interests of Mumtaz, and he had added colour to his statement to give it a semblance of truth by saying that he had it from Abdul Karim that the *Bhaya* of Bawla was promised Rs. 1,000 if he helped them in kidnapping Mumtaz by keeping the door of her house open when Bawla was away.

Summing up the points he had raised Counsel said there was no reliable evidence about a conspiracy to take away Mumtaz. Secondly the people at Indore believed by reason of the telegrams and letters sent to Zakaulla and Atmaram Singh that Mumtaz was willing to go to Indore. His third point was that the people at Indore, Zakaulla and Atmaram Singh, could never have in contemplation the use of force. On the contrary, they were waiting for a suitable opportunity for Mumtaz to go to Indore. Lastly, they had not expected that murder would be the probable consequence of any conspiracy to kidnap Mumtaz nor was there any conspiracy to murder Mumtaz and Mathew.

At this step the Court adjourned for lunch.

MAXWELL NOTHING TO DO.

Continuing his address to the jury Mr. Velinker said the second accused Ponde was a young man, and a student. He was a failed B.A. of the Allahabad University and he was not a man who was likely to be acquainted with the use of firearms. From his education it was apparent that he was not a man who would join a conspiracy either to kidnap Mumtaz or to murder Bawla. His presence in Poona was explained by the fact that he had gone there to look after some lands which he had there and he came to Bombay in October to see the illuminations. There was nothing extraordinary while in Bombay for No. 2 to accompany accused No. 9 to buy the red Maxwell car. The Maxwell car had thus no place in the scheme of things. It was purchased on October 24, and it was proved that No. 9 wanted to dispose of it in November, and this was a proof that the car had no place at all in the scheme of things. Zakaulla had told Natanjan to tell Bawla to dismiss the Bhaya at his Tardeo Club and Counsel asked whether that was the conduct of a conspirator who wanted to kidnap Mumtaz to Indore. On the 17th January accused No. 2 applied for leave for joining college. Bawla's leaving Bombay on the 16th had nothing to do with the accused's leave; it was merely a coincidence. They knew that colleges were closed in December for Christmas vacation and there was nothing out of ordinary for the accused to go to Poona a few days earlier before the colleges opened. He accordingly sent a telegram to Phanse that he was joining college and delay was dangerous. There was nothing sinister in that telegram and the telegram read what it meant, and there was no hidden meaning. Counsel then explained the telegram of January 9 and 10 He assorted that "puppies" meant intermediaries as was explained by the accused. There was no evidence to show that the telegram from Indore was received by the accused, and even Salveker had said that he had not seen those telegrams delivered to accused No. 2. It was not an uncommon occurrence that in Bombay and other places telegrams addressed to persons were not delivered to them and nobody had seen those telegrams given to No. 2.

About the evidence, Salveker of the manager of the Krishna Bhuvan hotel, he said it was inconceivable that in a purely Brahmin hotel Mahomedans could be accommodated. Both the proprietor and the manager were Brahmins and it was impossible that they could accommodate Mussalmans in a Brahmin hotel and this part of the evidence of the manager was entirely untrue.

The Judge: You never put this to Salveker!

Mr. Velinker said no it was not put to Salveker, but he had himself admitted that Musalmans were not admitted into the hotel usually. This story of Mussalmans was now introduced, Counsel was sure to support the prosecution theory. For a hotel manager Salvaker must have a prodigious memory, when he could remember the smallest detail. Coming to the evidence of Khan Mahomed Khan, the garage owner, Counsel said, it was said by him that he saw Ponde between 8 and 9, while Salveker said he saw Ponde before 7 a.m. on January 11, and according to the latter Ponde could not have caught either of the two trains that reached Bombay about noon. In that case Ponde could not have come to Bombay on that day. And it was impossible that he could have gone to Somerset Palace for the Stepney wheel and there seen by Pradhan at noon. Counsel then asked the jury to judge in the light of their own experience of Bombay malis to consider Dhondu Mali's evidence and see how far it could be relied upon by them.

The Court then adjourned till 11-30 a.m. to-day.

THE SATARA CONFERENCE.

(Continued from page 6.)

goon's precision and ruthlessness. He did not mince matters, nor did he endeavour to play the courtier. The one dominant note of his address was his deep concern and anxiety for national regeneration and welfare. He tackled all the burning questions of the day with the grim seriousness and the almost brutal frankness of a true-born Maratha. He complimented even the meanest where they deserved a compliment. and condmned even the highest, if in his opinion they merited any condemnation. He looked more to the questions that mattered than to the man who dealt with them. One little sentence in his address used with reference to Mahatma Gandhi, namely, "pray retire from the Congress" is going the round of the Indian Press and is taken by it as practically containing the essence of his speech. Nothing can be further from the truth. It is really doing him sheer injustice to take the above sentence as such, shorn of all its context and of the spirit in which it was uttered. While expounding his own point of view in regard to the principles of non-violence and yarn-franchise, he uttered the above sentence merely as a reply to some persons, who, in season and out of season, threaten that if the Congress were to discard non-violence and yarn-franchise, Mahatmaji would leave it. To put it briefly, Mr. Deshmukh's speech will be long remembered as a weighty utterance on the political situation of the day, indicating the sins of commission and omission from which the Congress politics is suffering at present, and suggesting various ways and means to remove them.

Resolution on Yarn Fanchise.

The second point of criticism is the resolution regarding the yarn-franchise. In order to appraise and appreciate rightly the criticism passed thereon, it is important to know the exact wording thereon. The resolution that was actually moved and passed in the Conference ran thus:—

> "In view of the adverse effect of the yarn-franchise upon the membership of the Congress Committees, this Conference requests the All-India Congress Committee to recommend to the next Congress the abolition of the yarn-franchise and the restoration of the old four-anna franchise."

It is clear as day-light that this resolution is merely in the nature of a *request* to the All-India Congress Committee to *recommend* to the next Congress the abolition of the yarn-franchise and the restoration of the old one—a request which the All-India Congress Committee is perfectly at liberty to grant or to reject. In other words, it is merely an invitation to the members of the All-India Congress Committee to gauge correctly the effect of the yarn-franchise upon the position and prestige of the Congress, in view of the diminishing returns of the membership of the various Congress Organizations. The resolution keeps intact the pact arrived at between the No-changers and Swarajyists at Belgaum. It does not touch it in the least, nor does it seek to affect the binding nature thereof even by a jot. In fact, it proceeds upon that pact, and considers it as absolutely binding upon both the wings of the Congress till the next Congress meets. All that the resolution does is to request the All-India Congress Committee to recommend to the next Congress the restoration of the old franchise in place of the new one. As stated above, the said Committee may favourably consider this resolution or may throw it out. It is perfectly competent to do so. All the speakers on this revolution made this position absolutely clear, thus leaving no ground for complaint that it was an attempt on their part to back out of the Belgaum compact. In the face of all this, one really fails to understand how the resolution could be construed into a revolt of Maharashtra against the Congress politics. Do the critics mean to suggest that the moment a resolution is passed at a Congress session, the lips of all Congressmen are, as it were, sealed thereby and none is entitled to say anything about it, till the next session of the Congress? And whosoever brings the evil effects thereof to the notice of the superior Congress organization in the best interests of the Congress itself is to be at once tabooed as a rebel and renegade? Has not Mahatmaji himself repeatedly said and also written in his "Young India" that the All-India Congress Committee is fully entitled *even to suspend* the operation of the yarn-franchise, if a clear majority thereof, thinks it to be desirable and necessary to do so? The Satara Conference does not go so far as Mahatmaji, but only calls upon the All-India Congress Committee to *consider* the yarn-franchise, and *to recommend to the next Congress* its abolition and the replacement of the old one. In very truth, if at all anybody is to be called a rebel, who deserves to be so-called—Mahatmaji, who boldly acknowledges the power of the All-India Congress Committee immediately to suspend the franchise, or the Satara Conference, which only requested the said Committee to recommend its abolition by the next Congress? It was urged against the resolution by one speaker that the month of May was not the proper time to ventilate one's views in regard to the yarn-franchise, though he frankly conceded the right of every Congressman to suggest modifications or alterations in the Congress resolutions. But he did not sufficiently advert to the fact that the Conference had as a matter of fact met in the month of May, and naturally enough, it was considered as the most fitting opportunity to have its say on the franchise in question. If the Conference had met at some other time, certainly the resolution would have been moved at that time.

Was it Premature?

It was not that the Satara Conference was of the Swarajyists only, or that *they* designedly held it in the month of May. It is a tradition with Maharashtra as with several other Provinces to hold such Conferences in the summer vacation. And it may also be noted that the Satara people invited the last Conference held at Jalgaon, which was a No-changers' Conference, to hold its next session at Satara. Under these circumstances the Satara Conference refused and rightly so, to accept the argument that any opinion about the success or failure of the yarn-franchise was only too premature. And it may be asked as to why the Hindusthani C. P. was not called a rebel and only Maharashtra was so-called, when both the Provinces passed practically the same resolutions in regard to the yarn-franchise? It may also be further asked, if the present Congress leaders sincerely desire the reunion of all the political parties under the aegis of the Congress, is it not desirable, nay, absolutely essential to remove the bar of this franchise to which they have conscientious objections, and make the way clear for them to enter the Congress precincts?

Be that as it may, but this much is obvious that a large capital will be sought to be made out of this resolution, and an unfair attempt will be made to throw mud at Maharashtra. Already some of the newspapers have thrown to the winds all the rules of decency and well-bred manners, and have indulged in foul language. Maharashtra has in the past outlived many a scurrilous attack, and has sufficient grit and nerve in itself to survive the present one. Nay, it is confident that what it said at Satara, will, in the immediate future be said all over India.

(To be Continued.)

"TECHNICAL EFFICIENCY IN MILL INDUSTRY".

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have read "Mill-wallah's" letter in your to-day's issue and am not surprised at the contents thereof. It is usual for "Mill-wallahs" to attribute all the trouble between the employers and employees to the machinations of "pseudo Labour leaders," whoever they are "Mill-wallahs" must be surely aware of quite recent times when some of these who are accused of having urged "labour legislation far in advance of the world" were lavishly subsidised by "Mill-wallahs" to open "Workmen's Institutes," "Welfare Centres," etc., in the premises of their own mills. Are we to understand that "Mill-wallahs" now repent of having let in these wolves in sheep's disguise to work havoc inside their mills? "Mill-wallah" refers to "the ca'canny spirit which has induced the workman not to give in a full day's work for a solid day's wages." Has it ever struck "Mill-wallah" that this malingering may be really due to Ankylostgmyasis (Hook-worm), the eradication of which has done so much to improve the efficiency of Labour in America? If so, what have "Mill-wallias" done to investigate this aspect of the matter? To what precisely does "Mill-wallah" refer to by "Legislation far in advance of the world"? Is it the 10 hours' day? Let Mr. Padshah who though not exactly one of the "Mill-wallahs," is at least a confrere of theirs answer. Well, if it is not the 10 hours' day, is it the Workmen's Compensaction Act? Was not that reform long overdue? Let "Mill-wallah" honestly come forward and say no. Perhaps it is legislation about Trade Unions that "Mill-wallan" has in mind. Should I quote J. S. Mill and other authorities to prove that legislation should always be a little in advance of the times, for "Mill-wallah's" benefit?

Will "Mill-wallah" please be more specific in his charges and not brandish his capitalistic tomahawk right and left on all sympathisers of Labour, calling them names when he was, not quite unwilling to hobnob with some of them only a short time ago at "Welfare Conferences" and "Baby Weeks"?

No, Mr. "Mill-wallah," you are wrong there in being a little too free with your accusations. Turn the search-light inwards a bit and see whether there are no dark patches in your own head and heart.—Yours, etc.

B. M. ANANDA RAO,

Tata Blocks, Bandra, May 12.

INDIAN NEWS IN BRIEF.

Rangoon, May 20.—A fatal railway accident occurred last night at Thamaing, a suburban station as a result of which Mrs. Jawad, wife of M. M. Jawad, barriater, was killed. It appears that she was getting down at the station with the intention of changing her carriage when she slipped and got her foot jammed between the train which had just begun to move and the platform. She was picked up unconscious and brought to the Rangoon General Hospital where she succumbed to her injuries.—A.P.

Calcutta, May 20.—Last night the Calcutta police arrested Ekbal Hossain a cooly Sirdar in the compound of the Medical College Hospital and found in his possession an unlicensed revolver and thirty-one live cartridges. It was alleged that the man had gone there to dispose of the revolver and the cartridges. He was produced to-day before the Chief Presidency Magistrate on charges under the Arms Act. The case was adjourned for further enquiry.—A.P.

The garden party given at Broach by Syed Ahmed Peer Saheb was on his own wedding in Surat and not on that of the Nawab Saheb of Junagad. Vazir Saheb Ameer Shaikh Mahomed of Junagad was present and not His Highness himself.

In the Court of the Subordinate Judge Mr. Justice Sleman as Honorary Secretary of the Mahomedan Boarding House of the Allahabad University has filed a suit for recovery of nearly Rs. 8,000/- from the Father, widow and heirs of the late Mr. Idu I. Ahmed, Bar-at-Law, and the former Secretary to the Boarding House. The allegations are that the amount represented shortage found in the Boarding House Accounts the responsibility for which lay on the deceased secretary as he was a trustee of the funds and liable to pay it.—A. P.

CABLE ITEMS.

London, May 20.—Colombo Electric Tramways announce that profits available amount to 772,00 sterling, placed in reserve 245,000 sterling, dividend subject to tax fifteen per cent. and carried forward 330,000 sterling.—Reuter.

Berlin, May 20.—The Reichsbank's discount rate remains unchanged.—Reuter.

HAJ PILGRIMAGE.

TWO MORE BOATS READY.

Maulana Shaukat Ali writes under date May 21:—

Thank God the "Jehangir" sailed with 902 Pilgrims just before Maghrib. She will take about 250 pilgrims more from Karachi. The Nemazi steamer "Gurjistan" and Turner Morrison's "Akbar" both are ready to sail within a week and are waiting for pilgrims. All the intending pilgrims should reach Bombay immediately. These two boats are good and will carry over 2,000 pilgrims. Mr. Tairsee a member of the Port Trust is working hard to make the Port authorities provide decent shelter and accommodation for medical examination and embarkation. The "Bombay Chronicle," an old friend of Hajis under the heading "Inconsiderate and Human Cargo" severely castigates the Port authorities and wants Muslim Pilgrims for the honour of the Port of Bombay to receive better consideration and contracts their hardships with comforts provided for passengers to Europe. No pianos, Bars, luxurious waiting rooms are needed, but decent shelter, sufficient accomodation and cleanliness are demanded. The Shipping Company and the Pilgrim Department deserve praise for courtesy and sympathy. It is to be hoped the Port authorities realising their responsibilities will do their utmost to remove the existing hardships which are a disgrace. Pilgrims, men and women of respectable families had to wait under burning sun on a very busy thoroughfare for hours where there lies the great danger of accidents. Responsible Muslim Associations and voluntary helpers gave every facility for performing this prime duty.

This time they were treated by the Port authorities most discourteously, including Maulana Shaukat Ali, Mr. Padhidri, Mr. Bapasola, Provincial Congress Secretary and the Secretaries of the Bombay Muslim Associations—Pathetic genuine appeals from respectable responsible Indian residents have been received by Maulvi Sharfuddin and others in Bombay asking Indian brethrens to come for pilgrimage and help them. Maulana Shaukat Ali begs all God loving Princes, Talukdars, landowners, merchants and every Muslim to contribute their quota liberally and immediately. The Central Khilafat office will receive donations and publish daily the receipts in the "Khilafat" and remit collections by each pilgrim boat for the sole use of civil inhabitants of Holy Mecca and Medina. Other organisations and individuals may send their contributions and collections through their own agents if they like.

Khilafat volunteers inform Maulana Shaukat Ali that new pilgrims are coming in.

PROVISIONS FROM SIND AND PUNJAB.

Shaikh Abdul Majid of the Khilafat Committee, Karachi wires from Hyderabad (Sind) under date May 21:—

On behalf of the Sindh Khilafat Committee, Seth Aminuddin a prominent Khilafat worker proceeds on pilgrimage as Khadimulhujaj by the third steamer leaving Karachi about the 28th May. Provisions or letters will be carried by him. Any Mussalman sending food or provision bags from Sind or Punjab for relieving distress in Hedjaz will be rewarded by God. Bags of rice, wheat etcetra will be received in Karachi and forwarded to Hedjaz by the Sind Khilafat Committee through their representative Seth Aminuddin.

UNEMPLOYMENT IN HEDJAZ.

M. SHAUKAT ALI'S APPEAL FOR FUNDS.

Maulana Shaukat Ali writes:—

As previously announced I earnestly beg all Muslims and Motawallis and Imams of Mosques in every corner of India to offer prayers to the Almighty after *Juma Namaz* on Friday the 22nd May for the success and safety of the brave Riffs, fighting for Islam and liberty. I am really sorry for no monetary help can reach them.

The citizens of Holy Mecca and Holy Hedjaj are suffering awful privation for want of employment. I have already appealed for their relief and again beg that collections be started after *Juma* prayers and continued visiting every Mohulla and every Muslim house if possible. This relief money may be sent through any reliable agency or if preferred the Central Khilafat Committee Office, Bombay will remit by each boat through reliable agents notifying donations in "Khilafat Daily" and "Khilafat Gujrati." I beg all Muslim leaders of all shades of opinion and Muslim papers to do their utmost. Immediate action is needed. No time to lose. All money must be collected up to the first week of June to be sent by the last pilgrim boat. All Khilafat Committees Jamiat-ul-ulema Jamiatul Tabligh, Muslim League and local Anjumans should start collections immediately and remit them at once. Urgent telegrams have been sent to:—His Exalted Highness the Nizam, Her Highness the Begam of Bhopal and their Highnesses the Nawabs of Rampur, Bhawalpur, Junagad, Khairpur, Malerkotla, Palanpur, Radhanpur, Cambay, Manavadar, Mongrol, Tonk and Jaora. God will reward for generous support and saving the lives of the pious inhabitants of Holy Mecca and Medina Tyaycha.

BOY SCOUT MOVEMENT IN BANDRA.

(From our Correspondent.)

BANDRA, May 12.

Four especially selected Scout Masters, namely, Messrs. John De Quadros and Roque Pereira of Bandra, and Messrs. A. R. M. Sidiki and Nanankar from Mahim and Poona will attend the training camp in "Wood Badge Course" under Mr. Joseph Ross, which opens at Jubbulpore on the 20th inst and will close on the 31st idem.

TELUGU SAMMELAN.

Group photo taken on the occasion of the Second Telegu Sammelan held at Poona under the presidentship of Shet Sayaji Naga ji, J.P., of Bombay, on the 9th & 10th inst

LATE DESAIJI OF GANDEVI.

PORTRAIT UNVEILED IN THE TOWN LIBRARY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

GANDEVI, May 15.

The late Desaiji of Gandevi, Sj. Manmohanrai Desai had in his life-time rendered valuable services to the Guzdar reading Room and Library and contributed largely to its progress. As a taken of respect to the departed soul and in appreciation of his services, the library executive had resolved to place in the Central Hall an oil-paint portrait of the deceased. Accouordingly, on the 10th instant, the portrait was unveiled by the Suba of Navsari, Mr. Manilal Nanavati before a large and representative gathering near the library premises. Besides the Suba, the educational Inspector, Nodhani Sirkamdar, the Naib-Suba, Prant Engineer and the Prant Agricultural Inspector and other officers also were present. With a view to save the Library the expenses said to the Secretary, one of the deceased's teachers, Mr. Jagirdar had presented the portrait to the library. In his knowledge, this was the first time in its long career of sixty years, that the library resolved to place anybody's portrait at its cost. He enumerated the services of the deceased to his town, the library and to the state in general. The President while declaring the portrait unveiled said that it was not a pleasant task to perform since it was a very useful life cut short in the prime of life and in the midst of useful services to people. Wherever he went in district, he heard nothing but unstinted praises of his work and he has not seen a single officer within his knowledge who had taken such pains to study the requirements of every village and its populace as did the late Mr. Desai. His notes were a valuable guide and it was rather his misfortune that when he came to the Prant Mr. Desai was not there to work with him. He then enumerated his services to the people of the Taluakas he was in charge of in one capacity or the other. He then called upon those that were present to see if they could keep alive the memory of the deceased by opening an *Akhada*, which to him appeared the best memorial to a man who suffered from ill-health and whose life was cut short under strain of heavy work. The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks.

THE MAHARAJA.

Baroda papers report that H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar has got a passage booked for India for November. Almost a permanent voluntary exile that H. H. the Maharaja has chosen to be from his Motherland, the news will surely gladden the hearts of his subjects.

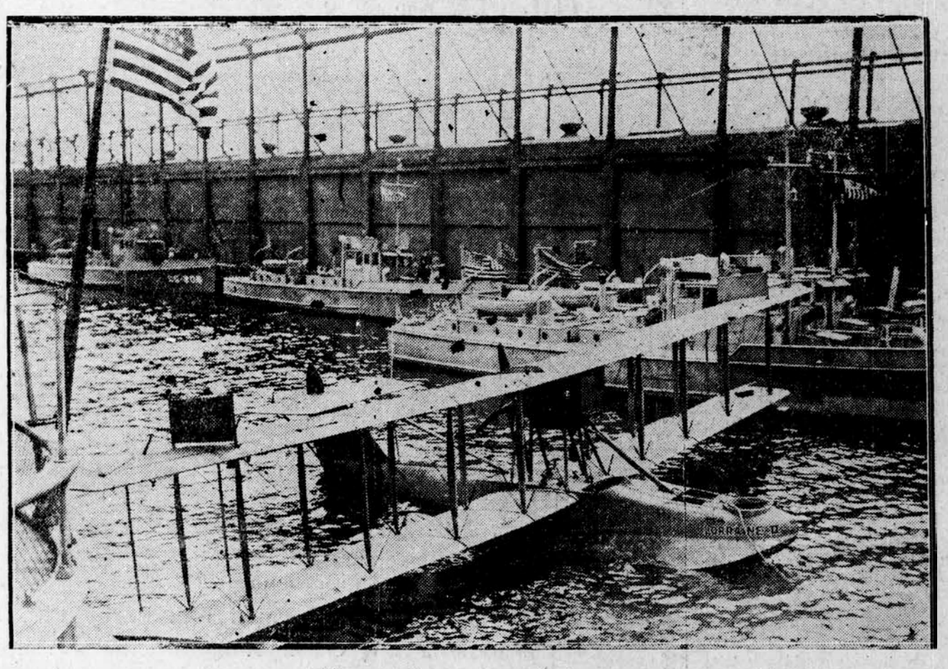
SURPLUS BUDGET.

The State Gazette publishes the State Budget for the current year, which comes up before the State Advisory Legislative Council. The Council cannot claim to be more than advisory, in as much as it has not even the shadow of a right to apply "axe" to a single item in the budget. It is a relief to the people of the State that it has a surplus budget. The budget in the form that it will be presented to the Council will generally prove an enigma to the members of the legislature. The Government should try to place it before the Council in the form that budgets are being presented to the legislatures in British India, if the Government is sincere that councillors should have a guilding hand in the financial affairs of the State.

KALIPARAJ INQUIRY.

The Kaliparaj Inquiry Committee has published a long questionaire in the current issue of the State Gazette. There are in all forty questions put and people concerned are required to answer them within a month from this day, answers being required to be sent to the Sursuba before the expiry of the period fixed. The executive of the Kaliparaj Grievances Relief Association meets at Navsari on the 17th inst. under Dr. Sumant's presidency when they will consider what should be their attitude in this connection. No doubt, they will persist to demand a change in the personnel of the Committee and ask for widening the terms of reference, so as to invite public workers in the cause to record their evidence in person and in writing.

PROHIBITION "WAR IN THE AIR."



Central Press.

The latest exploit of the U. S. Prohiition "Navy" is the capture of the seaplane "Lorine" with two men aboard, who are alleged to have been acting as aerial scouts for whisky ships which were taken at the same time.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Vicaji Fardunji Taraporevala, Barrister-at-Law, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Mirza Ali Akbar Khan, Barrister-at-Law have been appointed to act as Additional Judges of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, for one year, with effect from the 11th and 9th June, 1925, respectively.

Mr. Motabhai Sundarrav Jayakar to act temporarily as Political Agent, Surat, vice Mr. A. M. MacMillan, I.C.S., proceeding on leave, pending further orders.

Mr. N. T. Jungalwala, LL.B., to act as Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, vice Mr. H. P. Dastur, Barrister-at-Law, on leave, pending further orders.

Mr. James D'Sa, Barrister-at-Law, to act as Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, vice Mr. I. N. Mehta, Barrister-at-Law, on leave, pending further orders.

Mr. A. W. Pryde to do duty as Assistant Superintendent of Police, Sholapur.

Mr. R. H. Haslam to be Superintendent of Police, with effect from the 15th April 1925, vice Mr. C. S. Marston, retired.

Mr. Pratapraj Chhotamlal Desai to be First Class Surbordinate Judge with effect from the 19th March, 1925, vice Mr. H. V. Kane retired.

Mr. Bhikaji Vinayak Sathe to be an Honorary Magistrate of the Second Class in the Sholapur District vice Mr. Chandrayya Hanamayya Bachuwar, deceased.

Mr. M. N. Peerzade, Mamlatdar at Barsi and Magistrate of the Second Class in the District of Sholapur, to be a Magistrate of the First Class in that District.

Mr. R. C. Gandhi, Aval Karkun at Dhandhuka and a Magistrate of the Third Class in the District of Ahmedabad, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the Second Class in that District.

Khan Bahadur Rustom Bomonsha Vakil to be a Delegate to aid in the adjudication of cases arising under the said Act within the local limits of the Parsi Chief Matrimonial Court at Bombay in the room of Mr. Pirozshah Bomanji Petit, resigned.

Mr. W. B. Badve, Head Karkun at Malegaon and Magistrate of the Third Class in the District of Nasik, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the Second Class in that District.

Steam Boilers and Smoke Nuisances, to act as Secretary to Government, Legal Department, and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs, vice Mr. N. J. Wadia, I.C.S.

Nawabzada Meer Saeed Alam Khan to do duty as District Deputy Collector, West Khandesh, vice Mr. K. B. Purohit, reverting.

Mr. T. F. Main, on return from leave, to be Deputy Director of Agriculture, S.C.D., vice Rao Bahadur P. C. Patil appointed to do duty as Professor of Agricultural Economics, Agricultural College, Poona.

The Governor, with the concurrence of the Minister, is pleased to create, with effect from 1st June, 1925, an appointment of Professor of Agricultural Economics at the Agricultural College, Poona, for a period of three years and to appoint Rao Bahadur P. C. Patil to hold it pending further orders.

Mr. D. R. Gadgil has beeen permitted to resign his appointment as acting Assistant Secretary to Government, Finance Department, with effect from 10th June 1925.

Mr. Leslie Flatt, Deputy Chief Mechanical Engineer, G.I.P. Railway, to be a member of the Board of Management of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay, vice Mr. J. M. D. Wrench, resigned.

Mr. J. A. Spencer, Senior Inspector of Steam Boilers and Smoke Nilsances, to act as Chief Inspector of Steam Boilers and Smoke Nuisances, Bombay Presidency, vice Mr. D. R. MacIntosh proceeding on leave.

Mr. S. S Billampalli, L.M. & S., B.M.S., Medical Registrar, has been appointed to act as House Surgeon, Sassoon Hospitals, Poona, with effect from the forenoon of the 28th April, 1925, in addition to his own duties.

Mr. N. V. Shrinivas Murti, B.E., Assistant Executive Engineer, is appointed to act as Executive Engineer, Surat and Broach Division, vice Mr. M. T. Adalja, L.C.E., proceeded on leave.

Mr. M T Gibling, Assistant Executive Engineer, is appointed to act as Executive Engineer, Nasik Division, vice Mr. F. J. Von Bock proceeded on leave.

Pending the arrival of Messrs. Shrinivas Murti and Gibling, Messrs. J. L. Desai and F. Green, Assistant Engineers, should hold charge respectively of the Surat and Broach and Nasik Divisions in addition to their own duties.

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

There was rain during week in parts of Sind, Konkan, Deccan and Karnatak. Standcrops are generally in good conditions. Harvesting of rabi crops is almost completed. Picking of cotton is nearing completion in Gujarat. Lands are being prepared for next season. Supply of water for drinking is adequate except in parts of Deccan, Bijapur and Baroda. Water for irrigation is generally sufficient. Supply of fodder is adequate. Agricultural stock is in good condition. Prices of food grains were fluctuating.

BOMBAY COUNCIL.

A vacancy having occurred in the Legislative Council by reason of the resignation of Mr. C. N. Wadia, C.I.E., a member elected to the said Legislative Council by the Bombay Millowners' Association constituency, the Bombay Millowners' Association constituency has been required to elect another person for the purpose of filling the said vacancy before the 8th day of June,

GOVT. SCHEME OF SEA FISHING.

MADRAS. May 20.

The Government of Madras is contemplating a scheme of deep seafishing in this presidency to meet the requirements of food supply and with a view to attain this object they intend to institute a thorough study of the advent of shoals of sardine and mackerels on the west coast which is now very erratic. Prospects of this development are not only advantageous to the increase of food supply but also to the production of manure.—A.P.

CO-OPERATION IN BENGAL.

PROGRESS OF THE MOVEMENT.

CALCUTTA, May 20.

A resolution on the report of the working of the Co-operative Societies in Bengal for the year ending 30th June, 1924, shows that the total number of societies of all kinds rose from 7822 to 9342 and membership from 2,92,981 to 3,40,159 while the working capital increased from Rs 43,363,800 to Rs. 50,766,290. It is satisfactory that in the general expansion of the movement the internal improvement of the societies has not been lost sight of. Dishonest office bearers have been dismissed, refractory members expelled and steps have been taken for the realisation of bad debts and for the splitting up of unwieldly societies. Agricultural credit societies constitute ninety per cent of the total number of societies in the provinces. The number of this class of societies rose from 7,011 to 8,368, their membership from 1,86,944 to 2,16,190, working capital from Rs. 14,862,021 to Rs. 17,789,251. The number of agricultural purchase and sale societies rose from 21 to 22, membership from 4,147 to 4,441 and the working capital from Rs. 1,54,641 to Rs. 1,56.161. Profits made by these societies amounted to Rs. 3,120 against Rs. 5,910 in the preceding year. The irrigation societies have developed considerably during the year. Their number increased from 114 to 173, membership from 4,689 to 7,376 and the working capital from Rs. 77,658 to Rs. 1,29,598. Possibilities of these societies in the direction of solving the difficult problem of agricultural deterioration in western Bengal districts are very great. The Registrar roughly estimates that in many areas by means of an adequate irrigation production can be increased by 100 per cent. Moreover these irrigation societies dealings as they do come not only with stream schemes but also with tank schemes and are indirectly serving the purpose of anti-malarial societies. The number of co-operative agricultural association rose from 11 to 16 but they have not as yet achieved any striking results.

The resolution thus concludes: The Governor notices with pleasure that sympathy of the public with co-operative movement shows no sign of abatement. It is however reported that general public are still inclined to regard the extension of co-operative institutions as largely a matter for departmental effort. It should be realised that unless voluntary organisation take the initiative in the field of co-operative organisations, far reaching possibilities of the movement for moral and economic uplift of the population of the presidency cannot be brought within the sphere of accomplishment.—A. P.

PERSIAN NEWS IN BRIEF.

Aga Ayatullah Khalisi died at Meshhed on the morning of the 13th Ramazan last. The schools and markets were closed for the day in his honour. The Russian consul sent his sympathies to the family of the deceased.

On the receipt of the ex-King Muhammad Ali's death prayers were offered for the deceased at the Royal mosque when a number of prominent Ulema took part in the ceremony.

Shaikh Said, leader of the Kurdish revolt, is known as Badiuzzaman. He is a tall handsome man and is between 50 and 60 years of age. He keeps his dagger always by his side. He was born at Khans and received his education at Ardahan, Van and Erz-e-Rum. He can talk Turkish, Kurdish and Arabic fairly fluently. His is an extraordinary memory and he is a man of ready wit. He belongs to the Shofia sect of Islam. He commands a great influence with the Kurds but he is a man of conservative views and he has never approved of the reforms introduced by the Nationalist Turks. In fact he has been carrying on his hostile propaganda against the Turkish regime since 1908. He was once granted amnesty but since then he has been busy with his propaganda in the interior villages of Kurdistan. ("Watan".)

SHARMADEVI GURUKUL CONTROVERSY.

ASSUMING ALARMING PROPORTIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, May 18.

Presiding over the Udumalpet Taluk Conference held on Saturday, Mr. C. Rajagopalchari laid great stress on the importance of carrying out the Khaddar programme and removal of untouchability. The very fact that spinning was not fixed as the special profession of any community or sect, he said, was itself a sufficient proof that it was an industry open to all communities. A number of resolutions to give effect to the constructive programme was passed at the Conference.

The Gurukul controversy is assuming alarming proportions Counter propaganda has been started and a public meeting is reported to have been held yesterday at Salem when the activities of the president of the Tamil Nad Congress Committee is reported to have been condemned. Another correspondent wires to the papers that this meeting ended in a fiasco and violence. Whichever version may be true there is no gainsaying the fact that Congress activities have received a great setback by this unseemly wrangle,

H. H. THE MAHARAJA OF DHARAMPUR.

Shree Vijay Deoji Maharaja Saheb took keen interest in the foundation of the Mody Charitable Hospital at Dharampur and endowed large sums for its permanent upkeep.

THE LATE R. B. VRIJLAL MODY.

A charitable Hospital has been erected at Dharampur to perpetuate the memory of Rao Bahadur Mody who won the love and admiration of the State people.

HOSPITAL AT DHARAMPUR.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

DHARAMPUR, May 19.

Dharampur presented a lively appearance on the morning of Monday, the 18th instant when the opening ceremony of the Vrajlal Mody Charitable Hospital was performed by Lt.-Col. Carter, in presence of H. H. the Maharaja Saheb and a large and representative gathering. The Hospital is the result of a resolution passed in August, 1924, at a condolence meeting of the late Rao Bahadur Vazir Saheb Vrajlal Jagjivan Mody stating that a fitting memorial be raised to perpetuate the memory of the late Rao Bahadur. The state and the people subscribed freely to make the memorial adequately representative of the feelings of sympathy and devotion entertained by the people towards the deceased officer who served the State for 29 years with single-minded devotion towards the interests of the State. But for the willing and substantial help offered by H. H. the Maharaja towards the building fund as also towards the permanent upkeep of the hospital the scheme would not have attained the success it has. The aim of the new Hospital is to supply medicine free to patients. It has, for the present, made accommodation for over twelve indoor patients possible.

THE LATE MRS. HARRY HODGKINSON.

whose death at Poona is announced.

POST GRADUATE REORGANISATION.

DISCUSSION STILL PROCEEDING.

CALCUTTA, May 20.

The Senate of the Calcutta University resumed yesterday discussion on the Post Graduate re-organisation committee's report. Several amendments proposed principally by the members of the Minority were lost. The first amendment was moved by Mr. H. R. Stapleton who proposed that the post-graduate staff in English should consist of one professor, five whole time teachers in grade and seven part time men at least six of whom should be of colleges. The Majority recommendation in regard to this department was that there should be eight whole men of whom not less than five should be recruited from the staff of the affiliated colleges. Principal Hiramba Chandra Maitra and Dr. Ganesh Prasad opposed the amendment. After some discussion th amendment was put to vote and negatived 14 voting for and 34 against it.

Dr. Urquhart moved that the staff in Economics and Commerce should consist of the Minto Professor, five whole time lecturers in grada aided by the lecturer in international law from the department of history, one assistent lecturer and ten lecturers from the affiliated colleges and outside if necessary. Dr. U. N. Brahmachari seconded the amendment which when put to vote was lost by 38 votes to 12.

Mr. H. R. Stapleton moved that a committee consisting of seven members should be appointed to consider whether the departments of anthropology, experimental psychology and comparative philology should be maintained as separate departments of post-graduate studies. Mr. Stapleton said that his amendment only asked the Senate to suspend its judgment on both the Majority and the Minority reports as far as these departments were concerned. Sir Devaprasad Sarbadhikari and Rai Bahadur Chunilal Basu opposed the amendment which when put to vote was lost by 28 votes to 21.

Discussion was then adjourned till to-day Wednesday.

"CHICAGO TRIBUNE'S" WONDERFUL NEW HOME.

CONSISTS OF 33 FLOORS.

One of the finest and beautiful newspaper buildings in the world, the Chicago "Tribune" office building, was opened for business on March 30 1925. The "Tribune" occupies five stories underground and fourteen floors above the street out of total thirty-three floors. The height of the building is 456 feet, with an observatory on the roof.

The "Tribune" announced prizes of $1,00.000 (roughly Rs. three lakhs) for the best Tower design, and the first prize of $50,000 for the best design was awarded to Messrs. Howells and Hood of New York, out of 280 designs that were received for competition.

Mr. M. C. Modi will welcome anybody who is interested in Architecture or the steady and systematic progress of the "Tribune" from 1847, to come and see the design plates and read the history of the "Tribune" at the Gujarati Type Foundry, Girgaum-Gaiwadi, during office hours.

.....Cut this out along this line.....

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Have you sent in your entry yet? Particulars as to prizes and conditions appeared in the "Bombay Chronicle" dated 5th and 14th inst. If you have mislaid your copy write us.

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TAXATION INQUIRY COMMITTEE.

MADRAS ADMINSTRATOR-GENERAL'S EVIDENCE.

OOTACAMUND, May 19.

Mr. H. D. Cornish, Bar-at-Law, Administrator-General, Madras, was examined today by the Indian Taxation Inquiry Committee. Witness confined himself to the exposition of law relating to administration of estate and succession duties. His proposals were that in the case of estates below Rs. 1,000 there should be either succession certificate or administration certificate and in the case of estates above that amount it should be obligatory to produce either probate or letters of administration. Thirdly rate of charge in Administrator-General's certificate should be the same as succession certificate.

Mr. C. B. Cotterell, Secretary, Local Self-Government Department, who was the next witness, subscribed to the view that it was desirable to give local bodies further powers of taxation and that local bodies needed preferential claim to tax on advertisements, tax on amusements and stamp duty (other than duties of which amount is fixed by the Indian legislation). He also agreed with the view that local bodies must be trusted to levy main taxes required to maintain their services.

Mr. J. A. Saldana, M. L. C., strongly supported making succession duties universal in India.

The Committee then rose for the day.—A. P.

ADVOCATE OF PROHIBITION.

OOTACAMUND, May 20.

The Indian Taxation Inquiry Committee resumed its sitting this morning at the Secretariat Buildings. Rao Bahadur T. A. Ramalinga Chettyar was the first witness examined. Referring to water rates for irrigation purposes witnesses expressed himself in favour of classifying the source of supplies and soils for taxation. He held the principle that should be followed in the matter of taxation generally should be the equality of sacrifice, the burden of taxes resting more heavily on the richer classes than on the poor. With regard to the succession duty he wanted members of joint family and lineal descendents to be exempted from the payment of duty.

Turning to the court fees the witness wanted suits to be divided into three classes namely ex-party, money and land suits for purposes of taxation. Questioned with regard to excise the witness welcomed prohibition and said that in the case of full remission of provincial contribution amounting to 348 lakhs he would set apart 200 lakhs towards loss in the excise revenue. The president asked the witness if he had studied official tatisics in America with regard to the reduction of consumption after prohibition. The witness said he had seen only statistics published in journals and if the fact was that there was no reduction of consumption in spite of prohibition, the matter would have to be reconsidered. His object was not to take away control but to put down consumption. Among other matters witness had no objection to a tax upon entertainments provided it was levied only on the higher classes. He was also in favour of taxes on luxuries. Witness also submitted a lengthy memorandum in reply to the questionaire.—A. P.

Rao Bahadur N. Gopalaswamy Iyengar, Registrar-General of Panchayets, Madras, who was next witness examined said that the present system of the land revenue assessment should be abolished and it should be replaced by tax on the capital value of land and tax on agricultural incomes. He further suggested that income-tax should be provincialised as it was most appropriate of the three most important taxes levied on behalf of the Central Government, namely, customs, incometax and salt of which witness considered elastic. He, however, would retain supertax for the present as central revenue. Witness held that residuary powers of taxation should remain with provincial government and that local authorities should be given liberty to levy tax on capital value of land provincialised incometax and excise subject to the maximum fixed by the legislature.

The Committee then rose for the day.—A.P.

AGRIS OF KOLABA AND THANA.

THANKS TO "THE CHRONICLE."

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

SASAVANE, May 18.

The Seventh annual gathering of the Agris or aboriginal agriculturists of the Kolaba and Thana districts was held at Narangi in the Alibag Taluka of the Kolaba District on the 17th instant. Mr. Govind Namaji Patil, an educated Agri gentleman from Roha was in the chair, and nearly three thousand persons attended. The first resolution expressed the necessity of forming an Agri Association of ten thousand members paying an annual subscription of four annas each, the second exhorted the electors of the Agri community to vote in favour of the three candidates named at the approaching District Local Board elections, while the third thanked the Editor of "The Bombay Chronicle" for permitting Mr. R. L. Gharat to discuss the question of revenue enhancements in his journal, when the Editor of "The Times of India" had declined to publish Mr. Gharat's contribution. Mr. Gharat's name was also coupled with that of the "Chronicle's" Editor for discussing the question. A few more resolutions were passed and the proceedings concluded as usual. Among the speakers Messrs. M. R. Gosair and R. L. Gharat were invited Non-Agris.

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"*My Leg is now well.*"

Mrs. BARTON, of 15, Station Street, Ryde, I.O.W., England, writes:—"I suffered terrible agony for over two years with an ulcerated leg, and after being in hospital for seven weeks my leg was no better. It seemed that nothing would ever do it any good, so as a last resource my daughter decided to give me Clarke's Blood Mixture, and I am thankful to say that after the very first bottle I found an improvement in my leg, the pain was not so intense, the swelling went down and after taking seven bottles of your wonderful mixture, my leg is now well. I am able to walk about as well as anyone, and feel altogether better in myself."

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Just as good for Abscesses, Swollen Glands, Piles, Eczema, Rashes, Sores, Eruptions, Gout and Rheumatism.

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YOUNG NAWAB OF DIR.

INSTALLATION DURBAR.

PESHAWAR, May 19.

With a considerable ceremony, Mr. Bolton, the Chief Commissioner, held a durbar at Chakdarra in the Malakand Agency on May 18th to install Shah Jhan Khan, the eldest son of the late Nawab as the Nawab of Dir. The Chief Commissioner's arrival was announced by a salute of 13 guns from the Chakdarra Fort. He was accompanied by the General Officer Commanding the Peshawar District and was escorted by a troop of Lory Sowars.—A. P.

MADRAS COLLECTORS' CONFERENCE.

MADRAS, May 20.

The Collectors Conference is to come off on 25th instant at Ootacamund. It will purely be a departmental affair and those who attend will be allowed to bring up matters of general interest relating to branches of administration in which they are concerned. The Secretaries to Government as well as the members of Government will attend when subjects relating to their portfolios are discussed. His Excellency the Governor will preside at the opening session and subsequent sessions will be presided over by Members of Government or Minister according to the nature of the subject discussed.—A. P.

SMALL POX IN CALCUTTA.

CALCUTTA, May 20.

At to-day's meeting of the Calcutta Corporation the Chief Executive Officer made a statement in regard to the smallpox epidemic in Calcutta. He said that there had been a decrease in the mortality from smallpox this week, the number of deaths recorded during the week ending May 16 being 78 against 100 in the previous week.—A. P.

COOK WITH COCOGEM TO-DAY

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ROHILKHAND KUMAON RAILWAY.

GRIEVANCES OF EMPLOYEES.

Mr. Manilal Kothari, Hon. General Secretary B. B. and C. I. Railway Employees' Associations has sent us the following for publication:—

During my recent tour on the Cawnpore—Achnera Section in connection with the work of the above Association I was requested by some friends to enquire into the conditions of the service on the R. K. Railway. Since then I have made personal enquiries and publish the following statement of facts, of course, subject to corrections or contradiction by the authorities.

Rohilkhand Kumaon Railway is a State managed Railway. It works heavy passenger and goods traffic and annually makes large profits. Recently it has been amalgamated with the B. N. W. Railway. The amalgamation may have been of some advantage to the Administration in point of economy but it has in no way so far improved the miserable lot of the staff. The scales of pay on this Railway are very low and they hardly bear any proportion to the hard and heavy duties the employees have to perform and the hard economic conditions they have to face every day of their life. I happened to know something about the scales of pay obtaining on some of the important State and Company-managed railways in India and Burma and, therefore with some degree of emphasis and without much fear of contradiction I venture to say that these scales have no parallel anywhere except perhaps on the Morvi State Railway and that any Administration which claims to be just and human should really be ashamed of keeping a large class of its employees in a state of abject poverty and servility.

PRINCELY SALARIES.

Scales of pay:—Ticket Collectors, Train clerks, Goods and Booking clerks Signallers and the office clerks of all departments are generally given a start of Rs. 18/- per month and they have got to grow grey before they can expect to reach the top grade of Rs. 45 and 50/-. Station Masters start with Rs. 30/- and find themselves generally blocked at Rs. 45/- the maximum of 'C' grade. Some fortunate few may be able to get into the 'B' grade of Rs. 45/- to Rs. 55/- and as for the 'A' grade of Rs. 60/- to 75/- it is something like a rise to the Himalayan heights. So far not one of the Indian Station masters has reached the Imperial grade of Rs. 75/- in the ordinary course of things. Excepting one Bengali Station Master at Lucknow city a gentleman with a service of 30 years who enjoys the enviable salary of Rs. 125/- and that too as a special case, there is only one Indian Station Master on the whole line at Pilibhit who has reached the grade of Rs. 70/-. The Indian guards get start of Rs. 18/- or 20 and rise if ever they can to Rs. 55. But it means practically a life-time's service and struggle. There are nearly 30 Indian guards over the whole line out of whom one only with about 30 years' service has reached the maximum of Rs. 55/-. There he must rest and then retire. There is one more in the grade of Rs. 50/- the rest are miserably rotting somewhere in the grades of Rs. 25, 30 and 35/-. The rates of mileage allowance are also very low with the result that they hardly earn enough to meet the present-day expenses of out-station life. As for few European guards—I think the number is about 10—who are serving on this Railway it must be said in fairness and justice to them that their lot too is no better rather it is bad. I am told they are given a start of Rs. 50 which may be something but rise only to 95/- or so. On the the whole line there is only one European guard in the grade of Rs. 95/- Just imagine the pitiable plight of these Indian and European guards in these circumstances. There must be some European guards with some record of some military service in the last war—and with some military decorations on their breasts I do not know whether their services have been adequately appreciated. On the whole line there are only two Chief Goods Clerks on Rs. 50/-, about 5 Goods clerks in the grade of Rs. 45/- and the rest are dragging on their weary existence in the grades of Rs. 18/- to 30/-. The lot of the Signallers-in-charge is also equally pitiable, only one out of the whole lot at Ashbagh draws Rs. 60/- and one at Izatnagar draws Rs. 55/-.

The scales of pay in the Loco Carriage and Engineering Departments are also very low. The engine drivers who work important passenger trains hardly get Rs. 40/- to 50/- what to say about the lot of the poor hard worked men in the shops and on the engines.

The condition of the menial staff is so bad that you cannot help pitying them. The pay is Rs. 10 or so per month which is hardly sufficient for even bare subsistence for a man with family. Some one told me that sometime ago when the staff represented their case for higher wages on the ground of rise in the price of food stuffs the English Officer in a manner which can hardly be called Christian said that these people need not have wheat and that Juvari or some such other inferior food stuff was good enough for them. I cannot say how far the story is true but if it is true it is very sad indeed and it only reveals unchristian heart. The menial staff it may be noted does not get proper warm and water-proof clothing also.

A LESSON IN SANITATION.

Quarters:—The quarters which are provided to some of the staff are mostly insufficient ill-ventilated and insanitary even. It is in some of the quarters on this Railway that one finds the latrine not at the end of the small courtyard at the back but in close proximity of the residential room at the front. This is a nice lesson in the sanitation indeed. The quarters of the menial staff are hardly fit for the human habitation.

Fine & punishments:—With such handsome salaries as stated above the staff particularly of the traffic department have to meet the constant visitations of fines and debits and other punishments such as reductions etc. for any kind of slight or socalled serious fault. The powers of the officers in matter of punishments are not regulated by any recognized rules. Powers are unbounded and punishments unquestionable. As there is no check from above the officers are sometimes prone to go to the wild extremes in punishing the men.

Novel debit:—I hear on good authority that a strange system is prevailing on the Railway in the matter of debits on the employees. For example, if there is any theft or robbery in a running train the guard or the guards of the train have to pay the whole or a major portion of the value of the article or articles lost. Similarly if any such occurrence takes place in the station yard in respect of property belonging to or in the care of the Railway the whole traffic staff on duty from top to the bottom is asked to pay the value of the articles lost. This is a novel kind of debit unheard of on any other Railway. The practice is flagrantly wrong and totally illegal and must be soon abolished.

Some officers:—The staff generally looks to Mr. Izat the Agent for improvement in the conditions of the service. The general opinion is that he is a good and a capable officer. My E. C. Mammie, the Dy. Agent, is known to be a very sympathetic and popular officer. I was immensely gratified to hear some of the staff saying that he is a saintly man and ever kind to them. Mr. Smith A. T. S. is also well spoken of. I am however pained to have to say that I did not hear good reports about Mr. Hannay the Traffic Superintendent. He is known to be hot tempered and hasty. Lately he is reported to have abused some members of the staff whom he had called in to office. Good temper, polite manners, temperate habits, desire and readiness to do justice in the dealings with the staff only make a good and popular officer.

AWAKENING.

General Awakening:—The employees have so far lived in the midst of hopeless poverty. They have suffered wrongs and injustice with a patience which one can see is now approaching a bursting point. There is some kind of awakening however little though it be all over the line. They seem to have realised that their lot is bad compared to that of the brother staff on other Railways. They now want adequate wages for hard and responsible work they do; they want to live as 'honest' and decent men in the society; they want fair and just treatment at the hands of the officers; they want ready redress of their innumerable grievances; they very much resent—and quite naturally—any discourteous treatment at the hands of the officers. In short they want to improve their lot, and also the moral tone of the service and render it more and more efficient.

Under the above circumstances I earnestly appeal to the Agent to revise and raise the present scales of pay so as to adjust them in an appreciable manner to the ever-growing responsibility, work and the present economic conditions and

(2) to institute proper and if possible personal enquiries into the conditions now prevailing and redress the grievances of a genuine nature

(3) to reduce the hours of duty from 12 to 8 hours

(4) to order necessary extensions and alterations in the present quarters so as to ensure some decency, convenience and ordinary amenities of life if not all comforts, to the staff and to provide new quarters of a better type

(5) to abolish the highly illegal and condemnable practice of inflicting debits on the staff in cases of thefts and robberies;

(6) to regulate fines and other punishments;

(7) to kindly personally look into the cases of discharge and dismissal from service that have recently taken place and in a friendly way ask Mr. Hannay to act in a manner which would do credit both to himself and the Administration.

I further appeal to the Agent kindly to look into the following few cases and ensure justice to the parties aggrieved:—

(1) Ganesh Pershad Signaller Pillibhit summarily discharged by the T.S.
(2) Mr. Har Sarup, A.S.M., Dohna
(3) Mr. Jwala Pershad Latet Signaller;
(4) Mr. Thakor Dass, Late Station Master, Zerakhapur.

A NOTORIOUS STATION.

Zerakhapur is now notorious for frequent thefts and robberies in the Station yard and quarters. No station master has for some time past been able to work there with peace of mind. The people of this village and also the surrounding villages harrass the staff in a number of ways, some attempt to travel without tickets and the staff cannot check them; some would travel actually on the engine, stop the through running train at the station and get down. The staff dare not challenge the precious gentleman without incurring grave danger to life and property. Some would graze their cattle in the Railway premises with perfect impunity when and where any objection has been taken some one of the staff has been robbed or severely beaten. There is no proper police bandobast. Some employees have actually left their services or got themselves transferred to some other stations. Mr. Vazirkhan, the predecessor of Mr. Thakordass was robbed of all his property, and his staff were living in a state of dread and danger from one influential man who was one day found travelling on the engine of 8 Down without a ticket and who got the train stopped at the station points and got down from the engine. It may be noted that this train was a running through train. There were 5 or 6 men with lathis to receive him. The matter was duly reported to the Traffic Superintendent. Four or five days later one pointsman was severely beaten and robbed of his money. The matter was reported to the police but no action was taken. Thereupon Mr. Thakordass and his staff in the month of December 1924 sent an application to the Traffic Superintendent at Izatnagar stating facts pointing out dangers and asking for extra police "bandobast." Unfortunately no action was taken on this and Thakordass and his staff apprehending imminent danger applied to T.S. requesting him to transfer them as a special case since they had incurred the displeasure and enmity of the influential man who the other day was found travelling on the engine without a ticket, or in the alternative accept their resignation. Mr. Thakordass however withdrew his resignation but as he was again ordered to work at Zerakhapur he expressed his unwillingness and was, therefore, summarily discharged. Since then two relieving men who were sent out to Zerakhapur have been successively and successfully robbed and assaulted even. These facts speak for themselves and show hopeless state of things at Zerakhapur so far. The Traffic Superintendent instead of sympathising with the lot of the staff and affording proper protection to their person and property has taken such a drastic action against Mr. Thakordass. Mr. Thakordass was a tried and trusted servant of the Company and his discharge from service has created quite a stir amongst the staff and I am only voicing a general feeling when I say that he should soon be re-instated in the very interests of service. I respectfully ask the Agent promptly to look into the Zerakhapur affair and make the Station secure against all possible thefts and robberies.

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for they are made from Pure Golden Virginia Tobacco—Unadulterated, and

WILL NOT AFFECT YOUR THROAT

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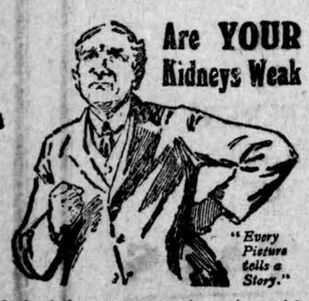

Much of the nervousness, depression and bad temper that we see every day is due to weakened kidneys, and is both curable and preventable if Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are used to strengthen, tone and stimulate the kidneys.

For weak kidneys load the blood with an excess of poisonous uric acid which healthy kidneys should filter out. And excess uric acid is very irritating; it attacks the most sensitive parts first, so that the brain and nerves often afford the earliest signs of uric acid poisoning.

If you are nervy and irritable, your bad temper may be due to kidney weakness. Possibly you also have backache, or frequent painful passages of the urine, dizzy spells, headaches or rheumatic pains.

When any of these signs appear, begin using Doan's Backache Kidney Pills immediately. Men and women alike have gained lasting relief from kidney or bladder troubles and uric acid complaints by the timely use of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills.

"OUR J. P'S.".

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Since I red your note I have gone through the list of J. P.'s and I may tell you that you have done a service to a number of J. P.'s because I find on the list many J. P.'s who would never like to remain on the list if they knew that they were in the company of a convicted person or that they were still to remain in that company. Already free discussion about this matter is going on and that too not only amngst the J. P.'s but amongst also other title-holders and as far as I am told they are all considering their position. You are aware, Sir, that since the days of non-co-operation movement general public has been boldly and rightly belittling the worth of some of the J. P.'s and title-holders and these people were hopelessly trying their best to maintain their position under the dignity of their titles when such broad facts as those that have been found out by you are published. I think there is nothing now left to them to protect themselves and I would not be surprised if for nothing else but a least for self-respect some of the good and right-thinking J. P.'s and title-holders will now come forward and send in their resignations at once rather than allow themselves to be associated with a convicted man on their list. The impression about the respectability of these J. P.'s and title-holders that these men must have been or are men of great status in society and that the selection is made by the Government after very careful inquiries, of course falls totally to the ground and consequently all those glorious traditions about these J. P.'s and title-holders will gradually disappear.—Yours, etc.

"MOSLEM."

Bombay, May 11.

WANTED LIGHT.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I shall feel highly obliged if any your numerous readers or the Official Receiver will kindly throw same light on the present state of affairs of the following limited companies which have gone into liquidation:—

1 The Anglo-India and Colonial Navigation Company.
2 The Indian Universal Stores.
3 The New Steam Navigation Company.
4 The Economic Land and Building Company.—Yours, etc.

J. R. AGAONKAR.

Bhangwadi,
Bombay, May 16.

MISSIONARIES' HEROISM.

MADRAS GOVERNOR'S ADDRESS.

COONOOR, May 20.

An interesting address was delivered by His Excellency Viscount Goschen at a public meeting in Stanes School during the current session of the Missionaries' Conference.

In the course of the address His Excellency said: I sometimes think that we who stand outside are not sufficiently interested in the mission work and do not pay sufficient gratitude to workers. If we hear of any sudden deed of heroism of if we hear of the story of saving of life in which courage is displayed, if we hear any story of romantic adventure of exploration under conditions of great danger of difficulty, we are not at once thrilled and rightly thrilled. But do we always recognise that side by side with us in our daily life are living a body of men and women who are daily leading lives of heroism, who are living far away from their homes and in homes not always such that they have chosen in the land of their adoption, far away from their friends in isolated posts and having none of the amenities of life. They are often called upon to meet sudden epidemics at the risk of their lives and all this they are doing quietly and unostentatiously year after year giving the very best of their lives and they are doing it so quietly and so unostentatiously and so continuously that we do not always pay to them the gratitude which we ought and which on behalf of those outside the mission field I am so anxious to offer this evening.

CHURCHES OF PRESENT DAY.

Speaking on the condition of churches of the present day His Excellency said:—Those brothers and sisters of ours who work in the mission field are showing us what life of personal relationship between us and God. It is this personal and human touch that is more needed than anything else.

His Excellency then emphasised the need of a spirit of brotherhood which alone he said would bring the world unscathed through this hour of crisis.—A.P.

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SAVED FROM THE GRAVE.

I am neither an advertising physician nor a doctor of medicines but an ordinary clerk. In the prime of youth I unfortunately suffered a breakdown. I secretly sent for medicine from all the famous physicians whose grand iloquent advertisements resounded in the newspaper world. To my ill-luck, despair and disappointment stared me in the face wherever I looked until I began to prefer death to life. The wheel of fortune, however, took a new revolution and I was suddenly called upon in July, 1901, to undertake in conection with my employment a very dreary journey to Nepal which, dotted over with short breaks in the way, took me thirteen days to reach Khatmandoo, where I put in a Caravan Serai. Adjoining to my room there had sojourned a day or two previously an angel-looking hermit who enquired from me the nature of my illness in such a loving tone that I was coaxed into a reluctant exposure of my long-hidden secret.

Taking pity upon me he scratched out two prescriptions and in accordance with his directions I prepared from herbs and vegetables some tonic pills and a liniment for massage.

GOD THE WITNESS.

Only a week's treatment cured me of all the complaints that has made my life so burdensome that I looked upon suicide as the only avenue of escape from this "living death." Although by virtue of this short treatment I could find it too hard to restrain myself, yet in consequence of the strict surveillance that my benefactor so very kindly exercised over me, I was obliged to observe the necessary prevention and to undergo the full course of treatment for 21 days which gave such a manly vigour to my deranged nervous system After the completion of my mission there I reached home and experimented the remaining medicine upon some other hopeless cases and found it infallible remedy for all sorts of nervous diseases and every kind of general physical debility. On the persistent demands of some of my prudent and philanthropic friends and with a view to public weal I advertised this medicine. The price advetised hardly covers the expenses of its preparation and of enormously vast advertising operation.

PRICE	Rs.	
1 phial of liniment	2-8.	Excluding postal expenses, i e, As. 5.
1 box of pills	1-8.	

Price 1 full box containing 1 phial of liniment and three boxes of pills Rs 7 including transit expenses.

Nervous weakness can be cured by one full box containing 3 boxes of pills and 1 phial of liniment, but an ordinary debility can be rectified by 1 phial of liniment and 2 boxes of pills which contain 28 doses for 14 days.

The medicine is absolutely free from all poisonous or Mercurial elements and will cause no skin eruption to appear on the place massaged.

TESTIMONIALS.

ABDUL AZIZ, MERCHANT, MOUNT ROAD, DARJEELING.

In conformity with your directions the medicine was used for 21 days which has transformed me into a hale and hearty man. If it pleases God I would try my best to secure the sale of medicine which deserves appreciation. I thank you thousands of times.

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BOMBAY, Preventive Officers' Bungalow, Vadsli. 27-2-1924. The ZANGI pen that you sent me this month has given me entire satisfaction and I am greatly pleased with it.

The Inklets that you have manufactured are the best that I have ever used. Now, kindly send me three more ZANGI pens with three dozen blue black inklets for each pen, three lever clips and four leather ZANGI protector pockets, three for these pens and one for my pen.—Chandulal Lalbahai.

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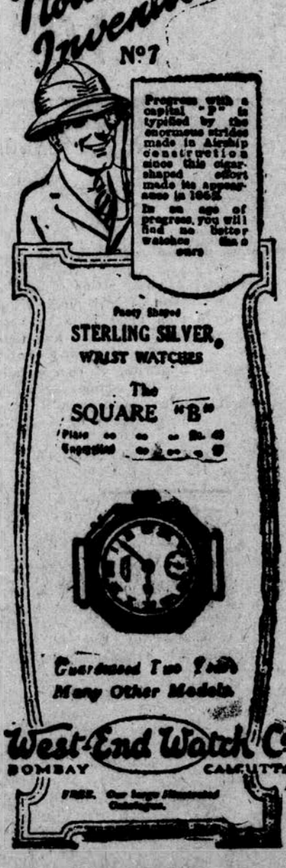

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